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AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Davis Lowson

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1859,
Will be performed the admired Comedy, entitled
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Sir Charles Howard, ... Mr. G. W. Blake.
Captain Walter Maidenblush .. .. .. Mr. S. Calhaem.
Gertrude (the Little Treasure) .. .. Miss F. Haydon.
To conclude with the New Grand Christmas Pantomime of
I'M KING OF THE CASTLE; or,
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND AND THE PRINCESS BRIGHTEYES.
The Opening written and invented by Alfred Crowquill; the Overture and Music composed, selected, and arranged by Mr. Levey; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. William Glover, and assistants; the Mechanical Changes, Tricks, &c., invented by Mr. Bradwell.
THE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .. .. Mr. Powell.
Clown .. .. Herr Deani.
Pantaloon .. .. Mr. Joseph Morris.
Columbines .. .. Miss Julia Lamb and Miss Horne.
Doors open at a quarter to Seven; Performance to commence at a quarter past Seven.
Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured, Private Boxes £1 5s.—£1 10s.—£2. Dress Circle 3s. Second do. 2s. Pit 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper Gallery 3d.

THEATRE ROYAL.
On TUESDAY, January 3rd, 1860,
THE FIRST JUVENILE NIGHT.
☞ For the convenience of persons residing at a distance, and the Juvenile Branches of Families, the performances will commence at 7 o'clock, and be so arranged that the Pantomime will terminate at a quarter past 10 o'clock.
The Farce of
SHOCKING EVENTS.
To conclude with the
PANTOMIME.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On This SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 31st, 1859,
The Performance will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE MANIAC LOVER.
Andrew Adze, .. Mr. W. Ellerton.
To be succeeded by the Grand Christmas Pantomime, founded on Crofton Croker's celebrated Irish Legend, with Three Original Scenes, from the pen of John Duggan, Esq., of this city, entitled
THE MAN IN THE MOON; or,
DANIEL O'ROURKE AND THE EAGLE.
New Medley Overture and Music Composed, Selected, and Arranged by Mr. M. Connolly. The New Scenery, Celestial and Terrestrial, Designed and Painted by Mr. Weir. The Machinery, Tricks, and Transformations by Messrs. Johnston and Lee. The whole produced under the immediate direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton.
GRAND TALISMANIC TRANSFORMATION:
Clown - Mr. H. Wright | Sprites, - The Brothers Ridley
Pantaloon - Mr. Halford | Harlequin, Mr. James Duff
Columbine, - - Miss Merriton.
To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled
THE TRUMPETER'S WEDDING.
Titus Tallboy, - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

TO-NIGHT. ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
RETURN VISIT
OF THE
CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
consisting of Ten Performers and Singers, under the sole Direction and Management of Mr. J. W. Raynor.
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY) at 8 o'clock.
Reserved and Numbered Seats .. .. 3s.
Unnumbered Seats .. .. 1s. 6d.
Body of the Hall and Promenade .. .. 1s.
Tickets and Places may be secured at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, Westmoreland-street.
Entrance to Reserved and Unnumbered Seats, Front Entrance, under the Clock; Promenade, Cavendish-row.
The FIRST GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE will take place on THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) commencing at Half-past Two.
Notice.—The New Song, "NELLYGRAY," composed expressly by W. M. Balfe, Esq., for Mr. J. W Raynor, will be Sung every evening.
Mr. W. P. Collins, Bones, Alto, Prima Donna, and Dancer, will take his Benefit on Friday next, January 6th.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.
The first Concert of this Society for the Season 1859-60, will take place on FRIDAY, 13th of January next, in the Antient Concert-Hall.
Tickets will be distributed to Members, at the Committee-rooms, on Friday, December 30, and also on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of January, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p.m. (town time).
A ballot for the admission of Members and Associates will be held on FRIDAY, the 6th of January, and members having friends to propose should forward the particulars to the Secretary, on or before the afternoon of Monday, January 2nd.
Committee-rooms, No. 4, Trinity College.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
The SECOND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 9th JANUARY, 1860.
PROGRAMME.
Cantata......"The Sons of Art"..........Mendelssohn.
Part Songs {......"Ah! could I with fancy"......Hatton.
{......"The Shepherd's Farewell"......Smart.
Selection from......"Semiramide"......Rossini.
March......"From the Camp of Silesia"......Meyerber.
Quartett......"The deep repose of night"......Mendelssohn.
Irish Melody......"O where's the slave"......(Harmonised).
A Ballot for the admission of Members and Associates will be held on Saturday, the 7th January. The Names of Candidates to be sent to the Secretary, before Four o'clock, on the preceding Wednesday afternoon.
Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street, 30th December, 1859.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
Will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, the 16th JANUARY, 1860,
For which occasion the following eminent Artistes are engaged:—
VOCALISTS:
Mdlle. VICTOIRE BALFE,
Madame BADIA,
Madame FIORENTINI,
Herr REICHART,
Signor TAGLIAFICO,
Mr. M. W. BALFE,
Of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.
INSTRUMENTALISTS:
Pianoforte—Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS.
Violin—Signor SIVORI.
Contra-Basso—Signor BOTTESINI.
Harmonium—Herr ENGEL.
There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 11th, and Members having Candidates to propose are requested to forward the necessary information.
(By order)
H. BUSSELL, Secretary.
Committee Rooms, 29th December.

THE DUBLIN AND PROVINCIAL CLUB,
38, RUTLAND-SQUARE.
This Club will be open for the inspection of Members on Monday, the 2nd of January, from 11 till 5 o'clock.
Gentlemen desirous to join the Club can see the handsome Mansion placed at their disposal, and obtain a Prospectus, on application at the Club. The Prospectus will be forwarded to applicants in the country by their addressing the Secretary.
The Club will be open for the reception of Members on Monday, the 9th January, 1860, when the House Dinners will commence.

PROSPECTUS.
THE CASTLEWARD UNITED MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£10,000, in £10,000 Shares of £1 each.
DEPOSIT—10s per Share.
Incorporated and Registered under the Joint-Stock Company's Acts of 1856, 1857, and 1858.
Liability limited to Amount of Subscription.
DIRECTORS.
Lord George Hill, Ballyare, Ramelton, Chairman.
Viscount Bangor, Castleward.
Colonel John R. Ward, Strangford.
Sir James Dombrain, 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
Samuel Crampton, Grangemore, Raheny.
Major Andrew Nugent, Castleward, Downpatrick.
William F. Green, Belvidere-place, Dublin.
Thomas Johnston, Gloucester-street, Dublin.
John Stanton, Kingstown.
John S. Charley, Woodburn, Dunmurry, Lisburn.
LOCAL COMMITTEE.
Viscount Bangor. | Major A. Nugent.
Colonel John R. Ward. | John S. Charley.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.
Silas Evans.
BANKERS.
The Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place, Dublin.
The Northern Banking Company, Belfast and Downpatrick.
SOLICITOR FOR IRELAND:
Alexander McNeale, 34, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.
SOLICITOR FOR ENGLAND:
Vaughan Prance, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
BROKERS:
Bruce and Symes, 37, Dame-street, Dublin.
Edward Fox, 51, Dame-street, Dublin.
Messrs. J. J. Stephens and Sons, 44, Dame-street.
James Crawford, 61, Dawson-street.
OFFICES OF THE COMPANY:
9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.
This Company has been formed for the purpose of working the Lead Mines known as the Castleward Sett, and which comprise a portion of three townlands, and range over an area of a square mile, situate about a mile north of the town of Strangford, in the county of Down.
An agreement for a Lease has been obtained from Lord Bangor, for a term of 21 years, at a Royalty of one-fifteenth, the interest of which has been purchased by this Company, together with a 40-horse power Steam Engine, Pumps, and other Machinery now at the Mines.
This property, previous to the assignment to this Company, was in the hands of a few speculators, who commenced operations and sunk to the depth of ten fathoms on the lode, and so far as the trifling operations went, fully proved the Sett to be worthy of further outlay; but for want of capital, or some other cause, the operations came to a speedy termination, and remained in abeyance until the property in question was placed in the hands of the Mineral Exploring Company, from whom, after the most careful and satisfactory investigations, the present promoters have agreed to become the purchasers for £1,000, to include the Steam Engine and Machinery now on the premises.
The geological formation of the district is most favourable, and the Mineral Exploring Company have, on careful examination of the estate, fully satisfied the promoters that this Mine is on the run of lodes which lie between Newtownards, north of Strangford Lough, and Ardglass to the South, where they again crop out at the beach, as may be seen on reference to Griffith's Geological Map. The Newtownards Mine has, on a trifling outlay, yielded within a short time a sum of £85,000.
The local advantages of this Mine are very considerable, situate within a few yards of the sea beach, where there is an excellent quay, at which vessels of moderate tonnage can load or discharge at all seasons of the year, free of any local or harbour dues. In addition to these important advantages, the Sett is surrounded by Lord Bangor's demesne, from which an unlimited supply of timber, suitable for Mining purposes, can be had at moderate prices, and labour in this district is both abundant and cheap.
As to the details of the Mining operations already done on this Sett, all particulars are given in the Reports of the Mining Engineers.
The promoters have completed their arrangements with the Mineral Exploring Company, and are now in possession of the property, and purpose forthwith to commence operations.
The Capital of the Company has been fixed at £10,000, in 10,000 Shares of £1 each. Of this £1,000 in cash is to be given to the Mineral Exploring Company for the purchase of the Mine, including Steam Engine, Plant, and all other Machinery now on the premises; and 1,000 Free Shares are to be allotted to the promoters in lieu of all preliminary expenses of every kind, including Law Costs and other incidental expenses attending the formation of the Company, so that all moneys received on Shares shall be applied to the future purposes of the Company.
A Deposit of 10s. per Share to be paid on allotment, and the remaining 10s. will be called up as required; but no call is to exceed 5s., and an interval of at least three months must elapse between each call.
Prospectuses, Mining Reports, and Forms of Application for Shares, can be had at the Company's Office, 9, Westmoreland-street; or at the respective Offices of the Solicitor or Stockbrokers of the Company, Dublin; Messrs. McNeale and Neilson, Solicitors, Downpatrick; Messrs. T. Bushell, and J. Cunningham and Co., Sharebrokers, Belfast.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICES,
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
On This (Saturday) Night, DECEMBER 31,
Will commence (D.V.) with a Public Prayer Meeting, at Nine o'clock.
Rev. W. M'Mullen will Preach.
Subject—"The End of Time."
Similar services will be conducted in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Hendrick-street, commencing at Half-past Nine o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
ORDER OF SPECIAL SERVICES,
By The Rev. S. G. MORRISON.
This Night, at half-past Ten o'clock, the customary New Year's Eve and Advent Religious Exercises. To-morrow at noon, Annual Sermon to Children.
Subject—"Something better than the Best Gifts."
To-morrow evening at Seven o'clock—"A Night with Jesus, or the Work of the Holy Spirit traced and taught by the Lord from Heaven." Introductory Discourse.

THE DUBLIN ART UNION.
Instituted in 1856.
By Authority of her Majesty's Privy Council.
SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.
Print for the Year "The Image of Mamma."
In consequence of delay in the arrival of the American Subscription Lists, the Drawing for Prizes will not take place until the Second Week in January.
Subscriptions received up to the 7th January, by the Dublin Agents and by the Secretary, 24, Lower Abbey-street.
(By order)
MATTHEW KENDRICK, Secretary.
31st December, 1859.

PRIZE DRAWING OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.
IN SHARES OF
£300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50,
for the Improvement of
BARRINGTON'S HOSPITAL,
LIMERICK,
1860.
TRUSTEES:
Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-Elect, 1860;
Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff-Elect for 1860.
TREASURER:
The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.
HONORARY SECRETARY:
Doctor Gore, J.P., 79, George-street, Limerick.
The above Drawing, on the Art Union principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, ON TUESDAY, the 14th day of FEBRUARY, 1860, commencing at Twelve o'clock, in the presence of the Hospital Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.
Application for Tickets to be made *as early as possible to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor-elect, 116, George-street, Limerick,* enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, *with the name and address of the Applicant.* The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.
Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.
☞ In this Drawing there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn at Cork.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor-Elect } Trustees.
EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff-Elect }
W. R. GORE, M.D. and J.P., Surgeon to the Hospital, Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 16th Dec., '59.

COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the Governors, Subscribers, and Friends of this Institution will be held in the Board-room of the Hospital, on Saturday next, the 31st December. The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at two o'clock, when the presence of all interested in the welfare of the charity is earnestly solicited.
The extensive repairs which the Hospital has been undergoing during some months past are now nearly completed, and the Committee hope to be, in a few days, enabled to remove their patients from "The Maternity" in Peter-street, which was most kindly placed at their disposal by its Managers, during the progress of the repairs.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Gaynor; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

TESTIMONIAL TO CHARLES KEAN.
Amount already announced, £1,131 18s. 0d.
Subscriptions continue to be received by the following London Bankers: Messrs. Coutts and Co.; The Union Bank, Pall-Mall; Messrs Robert Curtis and Co., and J. Harris, Esq., Theatre Royal, Dublin.

TO THE UNMARRIED.
IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. L. C. Clinton, 76, Thames-street, London.

DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
NOTICE.
There will be some changes in the Trains on and after the 1st of JANUARY, 1860.
For particulars of which see Time Bills, which can now be obtained at the different Stations. By Order.
Westland Row, December 30th, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE FAIR.
14th JANUARY, 1860, A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
(At the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares)
Will leave the BROADSTONE TERMINUS, at 5 o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Maynooth,	- 5.35 A.M.	Mullingar,	- 7. 0 A.M.
Kilcock,	- 5.45 "	Castletown,	- 7.16 "
Enfield,	- 6. 5 "	Streamstown,	- 7.25 "
Hill of Down,	- 6.28 "	Moate,	- 7.38 "
Killucan,	- 6.40 "	Athlone,	- 8. 0 "

And arrive in Ballinasloe about half-past 8 o'clock morning.
Third-Class Passengers will be Booked by the Up and Down Trains leaving Ballinasloe at 2.18 p.m., for Stations at which these Trains respectively call, as per Company's Time Table.
N.B.—The following Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Ballinasloe.—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Mullingar, -	20s.	To Kilcock, -	28s.
" Killucan -	24s.	" Maynooth	30s.
" Hill of Down	25s.	" Dublin	35s.
" Enfield	26s.		

Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe, for the conveyance of Cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
29th December, 1859.

Sermons.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
On SUNDAY NEXT, the 1st of January, 1860,
A SERMON will be Preached (God willing) at Noon Service,
By the Rev. RICHARD WHITTINGTON, M.A.,
of Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the Masters of Merchant Tailors' School; Sunday Evening Lecturer at St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, &c., &c., &c.;
And a Collection made in aid of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, for allowing permanent Pensions, "not exceeding £40 per annum," to the Widows and Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitous Clergymen and their families.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. Wm. Bourne, Rector; Rev. C. E. Tisdall, D.D., Rev. Edward Seymour, Curates; by the Rev. the Preacher; by J. Whittington, Esq., 109, Grafton-street; or by
CADWALLADER WOLSELEY, } Hon. Secs.
D. H. ELRINGTON, } for Ireland.

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL,
DRUMCONDRA.
TRUSTEES:
The Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
George French, Esq., Q.C. John Adair, Esq.
COMMITTEE:

Alcock, Rev. John	Guinness, Rev. W. Grattan
Armstrong, John T., Esq.	Hayes, Hon. Judge
Barton, Rev. Richard	James, Sir J. K., Bart.
Barton, Rev. George	Lowry, John, Esq.
Brooke, George F., Esq.	Lowry, Armar, Esq.
Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord	Maziere, William, Esq.
Coghill, Sir J. J., Bart.	Strickland, J. G., Esq.
Dix, E. S., Esq.	Stanford, Rev. C.S., D.D.
Flood, H., Esq.	Stuart, Rev. David
Gibson, James, Esq.	Thwaites, John, Esq.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN:
John Mollan, Esq., M.D., 8, Fitzwilliam-square, North.
CONSULTING SURGEON:
Robert Adams, Esq., M.D., 22, Stephen's-green, North.
PHYSICIAN:
George Johnston, Esq., M.D., 3, Rutland-square, East.
SURGEON:
W. A. Elliott, Esq., M.R.C.S.I., 1, Richmond-place, Mountjoy-square.
A Sermon in aid of the Funds of this Hospital will be preached (D.V.) in the Bethesda Chapel, on Sunday, the 8th of January, 1860, by the Rev. John Alcock, A.M.
BANKERS:
Messrs. Latouche & Co., Castle-street, Dublin,
with whom Subscriptions or Donations may be lodged.

SABBATH EVENING—SPECIAL SERVICES.
WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
REV. J. D. POWELL
will Preach (D.V.) on To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, at Seven o'clock.
Subject—"Review of the Mercies of the Past Year."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The Annual Sermon in connection with the SABBATH SCHOOL of this Church will be preached (D.V.) on TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, by the Rev. S. G. MORRISON.
Subject—"Something better than the Best Gifts."
The attendance of young persons especially is requested.

YORK-STREET CHAPEL.
ON TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), JANUARY 1st,
The usual ANNUAL SERMON to Young People
Will be Preached by the
Rev. Dr. URWICK.
Subject—"Decision."
Service to commence at Twelve o'clock. After the Sermon a Collection will be made in aid of the
DORCAS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Connected with the Chapel.
The object of the Society is to afford Relief to the Poor, in Clothing, Loans of Money, and Employment in Needlework.
During the past year, more than 150 families have been assisted.
As the Society is wholly unsectarian in its operations, an appeal is made to all the friends of the poor to assist the Committee in carrying out its objects, especially at the present inclement season.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. Dr. Urwick, 40, Rathmines-road, and by Mr. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street.

Carriages.

WANTED, A LIGHT BROUGHAM, or CLARENCE, suitable for One Horse, New or Second-hand. Address, stating the lowest price and full particulars, to "W. J. H.," 35, Lower [illegible].

Houses and Lands.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND CAPITALISTS.
BELFAST HOTEL AND TAVERN, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, the interest of the Lessee in ALL THAT the Dwelling-house, Shop, and Premises, No. 28, Lower Abbey-street, in the City of Dublin, and known as "The Belfast Hotel and Tavern." The Premises are held under lease bearing date the 31st December, 1857, for the term of 18 years from the 1st day of February, 1858, at the very moderate rent of £60 per annum.
These Premises are situate in one of the most central and best business portions of the City; and the Lessee has recently expended upwards of £800 in permanent improvements, and the Premises are now fitted up in the most commodious and convenient manner, and in every way calculated for a lucrative trade.
The Purchaser will have the option of taking the Stock and Furniture at a valuation.
For Terms and Particulars of Title, and further information, apply to
Mr. JOHN M. THOMPSON, Solicitor, 5, Talbot-street, Dublin, who will receive Tenders up to the 12th day of January, 1860.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Money.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON! Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
Sole Agents for Dublin,
And Chief Agents for Ireland,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Insurances.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
22 Vic., Cap. xxv.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.
Subscribed Capital—£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE 20TH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
Empowered by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament,
was held at the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, when a highly satisfactory state of the affairs was reported.

During the last Year the applications for New Life Assurances were	1200, for	£614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted	1011, for	£486,639 4 5
There were only 81 Deaths during the Year amongst the Assured, covered by 100 Policies, for		£33,391 10 7
(According to the Mortality Table there should have fallen, during the year, 133 Policies, for £57,610.)		
The Association have paid *to the Representatives* of Deceased Policy-holders Sums Assured to the amount of		£279,620 10 4
The Annual Income is now		£151,078 13 2

The Progressive Increase of the Business has been as follows:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1847	895	"	489017	14,630
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,536
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,078

The Assets and Liabilities having been carefully valued, the usual Annual Allocation of Profits amongst the Policy-holders has been made; and the Directors are fully warranted in declaring a Reduction of 37½ per cent. (or 7s. 6d. per £1), on the Premiums payable in the year ending 5th April, 1860, on Participating Policies opened on or before 5th April, 1854. *This Reduction is 2½ per cent. greater than in any former year.* Policy-holders whose Premiums are £50, £20, or £10, will thus be called on to pay only £31 5s., £12 10s., or £6 5s., respectively.
HEAD OFFICES.
Dublin.....60, Upper Sackville-street.
Edinburgh 82, Princes-street.
London.....20, King William-street, City (E.C.)
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David Drummond, Esq., Merchant, 58, Dawson-street.
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Medical Officer—James F. Duncan, Esq., M.D., 19, Gardiner's-place.
Secretary—JAMES FORBES.
AGENT.
Dublin—MR. MATTHEW MORISON, 32, BACHELORS'-WALK.
Ballina; MR. R. G. BAXTER, Merchant.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
Established 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
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C. H. Latouche, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
Joshua Walker, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
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Lionel Skipwith, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
W. T. S. Daniel, Esq, Q.C. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
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Messrs. Lacy and Bridges, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
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P. M. Roger, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
Edward Cock, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
Edwin H. Galsworthy, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following Special and Peculiar Features have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.
1. Policies not Void by Limits of Residence being Exceeded. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. Suspension of Payment of Premiums. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. Free Policies. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received cash bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a Free Policy, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid*. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. Surrender of Policies for Cash. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

Publications.

This Day Published, Price 3s. 6d.,
THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR
FOR 1860.
Containing Lists of Honors and Prizes awarded during the Year 1859; Regulations of the New University Studentships, and of the Wall Biblical Scholarships; Course for the New Theological Exhibitions; Revised Courses for Science and Classical Honors, and for Moderatorships; Benefactors of the University since the Foundation, Lists of the Chancellors, Representatives in Parliament, Provosts, Fellows, and Scholars; and of the present University Electors, with the dates of their Degrees, &c.
Also, This Day Published, Price 2s. 6d.,
THE DUBLIN EXAMINATION PAPERS,
Being a Supplement to the University Calendar for 1860.
Containing a Selection of the Undergraduate Honor Examination Papers of the Term Examinations; along with various Examination Papers in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Political Economy, Modern Languages, English Literature, Sanscrit, &c., &c.
Hodges, Smith, & Co., Grafton-street, Dublin; Longman & Co., London.

DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS.
NEW SERIES.
On WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4th, being the *Twentieth* Anniversary of the Establishment of the DUBLIN MEDICAL PRESS, will appear the *First* Number of a *New Series*, to be Published every Wednesday, and also in Monthly Parts.
It will be *permanently enlarged* to *Twenty-four Pages*, and printed with an entirely
NEW FOUNT OF TYPE,
and, as the special organ of the Medical Profession in Ireland, will contain
INFORMATION ON EVERY SUBJECT AFFECTING THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.
The Number for the 4th of JANUARY will contain the First of a Series of
CLINICAL LECTURES ON THE DISEASES OF THE EYE, BY DR. JACOB; to be repeated fortnightly, alternating with Original Communications [illegible]
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The *extended circulation* of the Medical Press in Ireland will render it a most eligible medium for advertisements to all who desire a wide introduction to the medical profession in town and country.
A copy of the number for January 4th will be forwarded to every medical man in Ireland.
TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT:—

Per page,	£2 5 0
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Ten lines,	0 3 0
Each additional line,	0 0 6

Advertisements should be forwarded to the Office, 15, Molesworth-street, on or before SATURDAY, 31st inst.
Standing Advertisements at a reduced Charge.

Music.

A MUSICAL NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.
Just Published, Price 1s. 3d.,
"THE NEW YEAR'S CHIMES." A Song.
By James Hill.
Respectfully dedicated to his Pupils.
May be had of all Musicsellers, at Half the marked Price.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 0s.

PIANOFORTES.
In the greatest Variety and by the best Makers,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate Terms, at
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
HARMONIUMS,
By Alexandre,
From Ten to Sixty Guineas

Cards.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the House lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

BY AUTHORITY.
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLICSERVICE
IN IRELAND.
JOHN C. DEVOY (late of Cowan and Co.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER,
ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL PRINTER, AND PAPER BAG MAKER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.
2nd September, 1859.
J. C. D. begs respectfully to inform his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business on his own account, in the extensive premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Neill and Duggan, and from his many years' experience in one of the first Wholesale Houses in the Trade, flatters himself that he knows his business in all its various branches, and being thoroughly acquainted with the best and cheapest Markets in the Three Kingdoms, as well as the Foreign Manufacturers, can confidently state that he is prepared and in a position to execute all orders committed to his care with accuracy, despatch, and punctuality.
Professional Men, Merchants, Heads of Schools, and Large Consumers, as well as the trade, will effect a considerable saving by favouring him with their orders, which shall at all times receive his immediate and careful attention; he also wishes to state the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS will be carried on under his *own personal superintendence.*

JOHN PORTEOUS' GENERAL PRINTING-OFFICE Removed from 19, Moore-street, to 26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL. The advantages of this article in the ever-pointed pencil form, which can be refilled when required, and writes indelibly upon linen and other fabrics with the facility of a common black lead pencil must be obvious to all accustomed to use Fluid Marking Ink with a pen. For Gardeners' use, in marking lables, sticks, &c., it is invaluable, mere exposure to light rendering it permanent. To be had retail of all chemists, stationers, &c., with holder complete, price ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE, and Wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, FOWNES'-STREET, DUBLIN.

WINDOW GLASS—CROWN, SHEET, PLATE, POLISHED, AND ROUGH.
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PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
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IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
☞ Please note address—31, William-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
WE have this day REMOVED from Waring-street Place to our
NEW OFFICES,
Nos. 19, & 20, VICTORIA CHAMBERS.
All Communications to the above address shall meet with prompt attention.
COOTE & COMPANY, Tea Merchants.
Belfast, December 23, 1859.

ERSON'S REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE, in bottles 6d, 1s, and 2s. 6d.
ERSON'S remedy for Ringworm and Scald Heads, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Lux Liquida (Furniture Polish), in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Preparation for Cleansing Marble, in bottles 1s and 2s.
ERSON'S Worm and Condition Powders for Horses and Dogs, in boxes 1s 6s each.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Appeal.

LUNACY AND ITS MISERIES.—A Gentleman, a respectable retired officer of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, has in the providence of God been lately afflicted with Lunacy. He was his sister's only support; and the expenses of the Commission being as considerable in his case as in cases of more enlarged resources, his income must be entirely absorbed for two years to come, in order to meet these expenses and provide for his maintenance in an asylum. Meantime, his sister is reduced to absolute destitution. There are other features in this case which may be known upon inquiry; which render it one of peculiar hardship, as well as deep distress. It is earnestly hoped that the Christian Public, with their proverbial benevolence, may render some effective assistance, so as to save this lady from her only resource otherwise, seeking a refuge in the Workhouse. Contributions will be most thankfully received by W. N. Hancock, Esq., LL.D, Lunacy Office, Four Courts; Rev. J. Quinton, St. Catherine's Church; W. Forster, Esq., Crow-street; and Rev. C. S. Stanford, St. Thomas', Marlborough-street.

Miscellaneous.

28, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE OF REAL TURKEY CARPETS,
VELVET PILE, BRUSSELS,
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HEARTH RUGS, OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, MATS, TABLE COVERS, &c., &c.
At lower prices than any other house in the trade.
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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES.
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H. W. CASLON & COMPANY
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
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NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER.
Messrs. Dafries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
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Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.
Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
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18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

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CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

TABLE GLASS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN VASES, FIGURES, & HYACINTH GLASSES.
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CEMENT, ROMAN, PORTLAND, MASTIC, and PLASTER of PARIS.
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ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT; MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES.
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold, at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, Dublin.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Gardavins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

BROWN, BROTHERS', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

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MATTING MATTING!!
G. HOEY,
22 and 23, UPPER ABBEY STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpets, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

LOYSELL'S TEA AND COFFEE URNS
In Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Bronze, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.
Beautiful new designs in Bronze, China, and Opal;
Moderateur, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps;
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles;
Dinner and Dessert Knives;
Electro-plated Forks and Spoons;
Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets;
Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Dish Covers, Side and Corner Dishes, Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in the newest designs;
Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons;
and every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, at
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'s
Show Rooms.
A large assortment of the best designs in Glass and Bronzed Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, &c.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Agents for Milner and Son's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

NEW BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 68, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.—THOMAS DOCKRELL respectfully invites attention to his large and well-selected Stock of Builders' Ironmongery, Kitchen Ranges, &c., at prices hitherto unknown to the Trade. Window Glass, Room Paper, Paints, Oil and Colour Warehouse.

MECHANICAL TOOLS for Artisans, Amateurs, and Youths,
Of warranted Quality, at much lower Prices than are commonly asked for inferior Articles.
Turning Lathes, Grinding Stones, Benches, Hand and Bench Tools, in every variety. Glue, Steel, Emery, &c., &c.
THOMAS KENNAN & SON,
Lathe and Tool manufacturers. Iron Fence Works and Hardware House,
18 and 19, FISHAMBLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE ON THE BRAY AND KINGSTOWN LINE.
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
IRONMONGERY IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE, SUITABLE TO THE MANSION OR COTTAGE.
Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding and Children's Cots;
Hip, Sponge, Shower, and Foot Baths;
Toilet Sets, in variety and colour, and Water Cans;
Fenders, Fire Irons, Brushes, and Coal Vases;
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Plate Warmers, Cruet Stands, Cutlery;
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Copper Stewpans, Stockpots, Jelly Moulds;
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Japanned Trays, Bread Platters and Knives;
Stoves for Laundry, Hall, and Harness Room;
Churns, and Dairy Utensils;
Mangles and Washing Machines;
Workmen on the Premises for repairs of Kitchen Ranges, Bells, Locks; Plumbers', Gasfitters', and Carpenters' Work.
Quarterly Accounts opened with respectable Householders.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brushmaker, Plumber, Gasfitter, Copper and Tin Smith, Bellhanger, &c.,
10, DAWSON-STREET.
N.B.—Prices the lowest of the day, consistent with the prime quality of Goods for which his House is so long established.
. Catalogues free by Post

GAS LIGHTING.—WILLIAM DANIEL, having recently completed his alterations, has now one of the most Extensive Warerooms in this City, in which will be found a stock of GAS LUSTRES, HALL AND LOBBY LIGHTS, in artistic Bronze, Ormolu, and Crystal, of the most beautiful designs, at moderate prices.
Hart's Patent Burners; new Patent Shadowless Burners and Globes, for Offices, Billiard Rooms, &c.
Attention is claimed to the superior quality of Wm. D.'s Gas Fittings and mode of erection.
GENERAL IRONMONGERY AND GASFITTING WAREROOMS,
55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
An Outdoor Apprentice Wanted.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
ROBERT G. GATCHELL respectfully announces, that his Premises, 33 and 34, Pill-lane, having been purchased by the Commissioners of Public Works (for the extension of the Four Courts), his Business will be removed to a new and more commodious Establishment,
No. 7, DAWSON-STREET,
which he will open on Monday, the 2nd January 1860, with an entire NEW STOCK of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, of every description, including
LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS, TRAYS, ELECTRO TEA SETS, CRUET FRAMES, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. &c.
In all the Newest Designs and Patterns.
HIS GROCERS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT
will likewise be found to contain an extensive and very superior assortment of BEAMS, SCALES, WEIGHING MACHINES, TEA, SUGAR, and COFFEE MILLS, CANISTERS, &c., well worth inspection.
In making the above announcement, R. G. embraces the opportunity to return his sincere acknowledgements to his numerous Friends and the Public generally, and respectfully hopes for a continuance of that liberal support with which he has been favoured for upwards of thirty years.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS
If you want
GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN AND EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c.
Try E. EGGINTON,
(Late Fitzhenry & Co.'s,)
100, CAPEL-STREET

SITUATIONS.
MR. EDGEWORTH'S ADVERTISING AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICES,
40, KILDARE-STREET,
(Opposite Club House.)
For Supplying the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Families with well-recommended English and Foreign Governesses, Companions, Professors, Tutors, &c., and Schools with competent and experienced Masters, Classical and Mathematical Teachers and Assistant generally.
VACANCIES.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.
WANTED, Immediately, Resident and Visiting Governesses, Tutors, Companions, &c., English and Foreign.
SERVANTS.
WANTED, respectable class Servants for Noblemen and Gentlemen's Establishments.—No servant need apply without strong recommendations.
SERVANTS ON THE LISTS,
(*Natives of England.*)
BUTLERS, VALETS, COOKS, and HOUSEKEEPERS—LADIES MAIDS, NURSES, HOUSEMAIDS, &c. (*Protestants,*) High recommendations.

Wants.

WANTS A SITUATION, a Plain Cook, or Thorough-servant; is from the country; can give satisfactory references; has no objection to town or country; can wash and make up linen well. A small family preferred. Last mistress is now in town. Address 13, D'Olier-street, for "R. M.," or Office of the Irish Times.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, having his time unoccupied, would be glad of Employment, either as Agent to a Property in the Country, or as Collector, &c., &c., &c. Highest references. Address, "F. M.," Office of this Paper.

AS COACHMAN, or would act as Coachman and Groom, a steady, active Man, middle aged; he perfectly understands the management of young horses in double and single harness, and understands attending table if required; has no objection to the country; is a Protestant.
Address "J. R.," 148, Great Britain-street, or at the Office of this Paper.

Wanted.

WANTED, for a Solicitor's Office, a Smart Young Lad, with a slight knowledge of Court Business, to whom a small progressive salary will be given.—Address "D. L.," Office of this Paper.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
WANTED, A HEAD PORTER, in Trinity College, Dublin. The Salary attached to the situation will be £200 per annum, with a Residence within the College. Applications, with Testimonials, must be sent in before the 5th of January, 1860, to the Bursar's Office, No. 7, College, where information may be obtained respecting the duties to be performed.
Trinity College, Dublin, December 20th, 1859.

BLENHEIM.—Wanted, a particularly small and handsome Dog. He must be young. A dog of the above breed will be preferred. Apply at the Office of the Irish Times.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c.
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to
T. P. JOSEPH & Co.,
70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH,
LONDON.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited.)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
Agents for Ireland.

STOGUMBER PALE ALE.
This delicious Pale Ale, which is brewed with the Water from the Medicinal Spring at Stogumber, can be had in large and small casks from
J. and R. TAGART,
36, TOWNSEND-STREET,
Agents to the Stogumber Pale Ale Brewery.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES OF SUPERIOR Qualities, and Bottled with the greatest care, 24s. per Dozen.
JAMES PILLAR, Agent.
56, Rathmines Road.

HAVE YOU TRIED
THE ASSAM TEA CO.,
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN,
FOR CHOICE TEAS?
The finest Coffee only 1s. 8d. per lb.

JAMES LYNCH, Dealer exclusively in Tea, has established a Ready-money Tea Trade unparalleled in Ireland.
Compare his finest Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb. with that now selling at 4s. 4d. or 4s. 8d. per lb. in any of the showiest or most respectable-looking establishments in Dublin.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE,
By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee.
Sold Wholesale by
Bewley, Evans, and Co.,
And retail by all Grocers, in bottles 6d. and 1s. each.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour — a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA, possessing great aroma and fine flavour, *particularly suited for Economists.*
These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET;
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

THE RAVENSDALE
CORN, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH, AND BISCUIT STORES,
40, WELLINGTON QUAY, DUBLIN,
opposite the Metal Bridge,
. WHERE EVERY VARIETY OF FARINACEOUS FOOD OFFERED FOR SALE IS, OF ITS KIND, THE *PUREST* AND *FINEST* PROCURABLE.
Goods forwarded to all parts of the City and Suburbs.
PLEASE OBSERVE,
. TERMS—CASH IN THE STORE OR ON DELIVERY.
All Sacks and Bags Charged for till Returned.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. "
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills,
No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

BROWN AND POLSON'S
PATENT CRYSTAL STARCH
must soon supersede Wheat Starch for Laundry purposes. Its sterling Qualities are, great strength and extreme purity (*it requires no boiling*). Sold by Grocers and Chandlers, at 4d. per lb.

POTATOES, CARROTS PARSNIPS, COALS, SALT.
SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
Best Table Potatoes (engaged), delivered Carriage free, in the City, at 3s. 9d. per cwt..
97 sacks, Wiltshire, Red Horse Carrots, warranted to keep sound for three months, delivered free at 3s. 6d. per cwt.
A fresh lot of Parsnips, excellent quality, 9d. per stone.
Coals—Gilcruix, Crosbie, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices.
Irish and English Salt.
Agricultural Salt, at 15s. per ton, containing a large quantity of Fish Oil.
Sacks for country supplied free of hire. Deposit only required.
Please send Town orders early.
☞ SHAW'S STORES,
TALBOT-STREET.
OFFICE, 92, TALBOT-STREET.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,)
Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers,
25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SPICES, PICKLES, VINEGARS.
W. ELLWOOD begs to draw the attention of Families to his Stock of Spices, Sauces, Pickles, and Vinegars, which will be found of superior quality, and at the most reasonable prices.
BORDEAUX VINEGAR.
This is the finest Vinegar made in France. Its agreeable and delicate fruit-flavour renders it peculiarly adapted for Salad and Table, and its very great purity, flavour, and high strength, recommend it for Pickling and every domestic use.
Imported and Sold by
W. ELLWOOD (late of Wells'),
FAMILY DRUGGIST,
146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Opposite Marlborough-street), Dublin.
Agent for Kingsford Oswego Prepared Corn and Starch.
NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.

SOAP, CANDLES COLZA OIL
PATRICK BYRNE
Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his
CROWN, BROWN AND WHITE SOAPS,
WAX, SPERM, AND COMPOSITE,
IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES,
which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.
A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS,
47, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET
A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

SEWING MACHINES
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Messrs. SINGER and CO., of New York, wish to intimate to the Friends and the Public, that they have opened an Agency for the Sale of their "Genuine American Sewing Machines," at 69, Grafton-street, Dublin, which they have fitted up at very great expense. It is useless to lavish praise on these Machines, having been used in every branch of Trade—namely, Shirt, Mantle, and Cap Making, Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Manufacture, and Saddlery—they have been found to do the work to the great satisfaction of those parties using them. The Ladies are requested to call and see the "New Family Machine," which has just arrived, in operation, the exhibition being always courteously made, and no one is importuned to purchase.
GEORGE F. BENNETT,
Sole Agent for Ireland,
69, GRAFTON-STREET.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS
JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Paillasses, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
Feather Beds Stoved and Cleaned.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

B. HYAM'S
Present Stock of Juvenile Clothing Comprises EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
Is the Largest and MOST VARIED IN IRELAND,
Combined with Moderate Prices.
Inspection Solicited.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of Style, my peculiar study; hence my Trousers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s. which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

THE INVERNESS AND CLYDE CAPES FOR ONE POUND FIVE EACH.
Those fashionable articles of Dress, in a great variety of materials, cut and made by ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. (the Coat Makers), of Grafton-street. The above extremely low prices are for PROMPT CASH.
We also beg to call special attention to a novelty we have introduced this month, being an adaptation from the CAPE of the IMPERIAL GUARD, the Sleeve Cape, continuing all the way round, the effect produced being extremely elegant.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71, GRAFTON-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.
WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.
SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings; with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.
WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.
INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing*. In it we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel* Shirts; *Red, White, and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.
AT
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

TYNDALL,
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation—the more so the present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

T. CORBETT
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels assured that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED,
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckets, Rings, and Ribbons, supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals, and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe,—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODERICK, Proprietor.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
Patronised by the Queen.
SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET,
Working Jeweller, &c.
A variety of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Articles, suitable for Presents, *at remarkably low prices*.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
TRY
P. SAMWAY'S
FANCY REPOSITORY,
No. 6, LOWER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
H. SAMUELSON,
Working Watch and Clock Maker,
1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street,
Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and Clocks in the most efficient manner.
Gold Watches, made either by Mottu or Moulinie a Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.
Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £6.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
J. N. CLARENDON
Has on hands a choice collection of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, suited for the present Season, which he offers on a reduced scale till the end of January, 1860.
12, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
and
90, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.
Watches taken in exchange. Gold and Silver bought.
(Late of Mr. M'Master's.)

89, GRAFTON-STREET, 89.
EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the neatest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.
WATCHES.
Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever, and Horizontal Movements, by the best London and Swiss Makers.

Silver Horizontal Watches from	£2	0	0
Gold do. strong cases	5	0	0
Silver London-made Lever do.	4	0	0
Gold do. do.	8	0	0

All Engaged.
The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.
CLOCKS.
Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.
E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.
EDWARD MELMER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to *order*.

THOMAS NORTH AND SON invite the attention of purchasers to their Stock of
GOLD WATCHES,
at prices varying from £6. Every Watch is carefully examined and timed, so as to avoid any disappointment to customers, and none are admitted into Stock that cannot be fully and freely guaranteed.
Silver Watches, from £2 10s.
THOMAS NORTH AND SON,
WATCHMAKERS TO THE VICEREGAL COURT, &c.,
49, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.

GEORGE M'NALLY,
(Late of No. 57, Dame-street,)
Goldsmith and Jeweller,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN,
Begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his numerous kind Patrons, that he has entered into Partnership, and made arrangements with a first-class London Manufacturer, whereby he is enabled to offer to the Public the most unique and magnificent assortment of Fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Chains, &c., &c., in the city; all of which, being purchased for Cash, he will dispose of at such prices as to defy competition by any other house in the trade.
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
20th December, 1859.

M'NALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases, Fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and electro-plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season; and all of which, being purchased for cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer for sale at such prices as are not to be found at other houses.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
20th December, 1859.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The largest and most unique assortment of Elegant Gifts, suitable for the present season, at
M'NALLY, AND CO.'S,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers.

SALE OF BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, DAMASK CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO.
Will This Day commence the Sale of their recent Kidderminster and Halifax Purchases, consisting of the Newest and best Goods in the Trade, with some splendid Medallion Velvet Pile Carpets, 2½ wide, with
1,000 Yards of All-Wool Kidderminster, 1s. 9d. per yard.
7,000 " Prime Brussels, " 2s. 6½d.
5,000 " Patent Tapestry, " 2s. 6d.
1,000 " Best Velvet Pile (Patent), 5s. 9d.
Real Persian and Turkey Rugs;
Venetian, Albert, Tapestry, and Brussels Stair Carpets, in all Widths;
Felts, Crumb Cloths, Mats, Matting, Floor Cloths.
Carpets made, Curtains Hung, Blinds of every description.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
P.S.—A lot of Double-width Union Damask, 1s. per yard; also, Double width All-Wool Rep, 4s.—regular price, 6s. 6d.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JAN. 1, 1860.
I. C. M. T. R. C.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-st., 11.30 a.m. Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol, S.I.C.M.
Subject—"The All-sufficing Saviour."—Col. iii. 11.
2. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m. Rev. JAMES ROONEY, A.M., Ex-Schol., I.C.M.
Subject—"The Coming Doom of the Papacy."—Rev. xvii. 16.
3. ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m., Rev. Rev. A. W. LEET, A.M., S.T.C.D.
Subject—"Mariolatry."
Roman Catholic Fellow-countrymen, come and hear for yourselves.
I. Why is not "Christ all in all" to Roman Catholics? Why do they not trust in Him alone for salvation? Why seek help from the Virgin Mary, and Michael, and John the Baptist? &c.
Why are Roman Catholics so much for the Virgin and the Pope, the priests, and the sacraments, while those who love the Bible are *all for Christ*?
Christ says "Come to me and I will refresh you . . . learn of me, because I am meek and humble of heart; and you shall find rest to your souls" (St. Matt. xi. 28, 29, Dr. Cullen's Bible.) Why do Roman Catholics dread and disobey him?
Again, the Lord says—"All that the Father giveth me shall come to me; and him that cometh to me I will not cast out" (John, vi. 37, Dr. Cullen's Bible.) Why, then, does Dr. Cullen say, that "The despairing sinner sees even in a crucified God but a prodigy of justice?" Is Dr. Cullen a Bible Christian?
II. Is not the doom of Babylon thus proclaimed:—"That great Babylon is fallen, is fallen?" and again, "Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen?"—Apoc. xiv. 8; xviii. 2. Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Was not the woman "clothed with purple and scarlet, and gilt with gold, &c., and on her forehead a name written: a mystery: Babylon the great, &c." described by the angel to St. John as "the great city which hath kingdom over the kings of the earth?"—Apoc. xvii. 4, 5, 18. Dr. Cullen's Bible.
What city could that be but Rome?—(See notes in Dr. Cullen's Bible.)
III. Do Roman Catholics worship the Virgin Mary? Is prayer worship? Do they pray to her? Do they "hope in" her? Should they not "hope in God"?—Ps. xii. 6, 12. Dr. Cullen's Bible.
If the Lord Jesus Christ, the "one Mediator of God and men" (1 Tim. ii. 5), is able and willing to help and save you, why do you seek the aid of others? By employing a second, do you not show that you doubt the first? Roman Catholic friends take Christ as your "all in all."
Come and hear.

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

BASS AND CO.'S, ALLSOPP AND SONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALES,
AND
GUINNESS' GENUINE XX PORTER.
KEILLER'S NEW DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THOMAS YOUNG
Successor to ROBERT HANNA,
GROCER, TEA, WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Within two doors of Sackville-street, Dublin).
** Goods delivered daily in any part of the city or suburbs,
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS,
In all sizes, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.
LEAVE FOR LONG VOYAGES—Special Leave for Voyages exceeding Six Months will be granted to ALL VOLUNTEERS on the following Conditions:—
1. The Leave is to be for one Ship, and for one Voyage only at a time, and to be renewed for each Voyage. The Ports or Countries at which the Ship is to touch must be all specified, or if any of these are not specified the Voyage must be limited by the Articles to Twelve Months.
2. The Volunteer must have completed his Twenty-eight Days' Drill for the Year before the Leave will be given.
3. On an Emergency the Reserve may be called out for Service at Home *or Abroad*. If the Volunteer is then abroad, he must, if summoned, join any of H.M. Ships abroad; under the same penalties, in case of refusal, as in case of refusal to join in the United Kingdom.
4. The arrears of Retainer due will be paid on the Volunteer's return in the Ship for which Leave is given.
5. The Admiralty reserve power to withhold this Leave if at any time on an Emergency the Volunteers are required for the defence of the Country. They also reserve power to withhold the Leave at the end of each Volunteer's first Five Years of Service, when he may, if he pleases, quit the Force.
6. Subject to these Reservations, it is the intention of the Admiralty to grant Leave upon the above Conditions for the first Five Years of the Service of each Volunteer who joins the Reserve under the present Regulations.
AGE OF ADMISSION.
During the Year 1860, the Age of Admission will be extended from 35 to 40.
For further information, apply to a Shipping Master.
Board of Trade, Whitehall,
December 12th, 1859.

THE CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES FOR DUBLIN.
Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.
This Corps, which has been established in London, Manchester, and Liverpool, is about to be formed in Dublin, by the directions of Captain Walter, late 8th Hussars, the Founder and Promoter of this Corps, which is composed of wounded Soldiers and Sailors, of good character.
It is hoped that the discipline of the Corps, the personal character of the Men composing it, and the previous Services which they have rendered to their country, will entitle them to the confidence of the Public.
The Commissionaires have not received pecuniary assistance from any source; they are dependent on their own exertions, and each man receives the whole of his earnings.
The following is the Tariff of the Commissionaires:—
BY DISTANCE.—2d half a mile, or under; 3d one mile, or over half a mile.
BY TIME.—6d per hour, or 2d quarter of an hour. When taken by time, the Commissionaire is to do two miles and a half each hour, if walking.
BY DAY of 8 hours, 2s 6d; half-day, 1s 6d. Calling Carriages, 1d.
Delivery of Circulars, according to Tariff, the particulars of which may be ascertained at the office.
No Return Fare, except when employed.
N.B.—In order to promote regularity, and to prevent any overcharge, each Commissionaire is furnished with a Book of Tickets, containing the Tariff, &c. Employers are particularly requested, whenever they engage a man, to take one of these from him, specifying the amount paid and particulars of the duty to be performed.
The Uniform worn by the Commissionaires will be provided by them at their own cost; it will consist of a Green Tunic and Trousers, with red beading, Forage Cap, Gloves, Belt, and Great Coat.
The different Posts will be published as soon as possible, and any information on the subject will be given by the Staff Officer of Pensioners, 2, Dublin District, Royal Hospital.

Education.

MR. AND MRS. REYNOLDS have just received the NEW DANCES of the Season, and are prepared to teach them—they are very pretty.
DANCING, EXERCISES, AND DEPORTMENT.
Mr. and Mrs. REYNOLDS (Established for giving an easy, graceful, and finished style in a very few Lessons) beg to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and inhabitants of Dublin, that their Classes meet daily, including one for Ball Room Practice. Mr. and Mrs. REYNOLDS' system is found to give an easiness of manner and gracefulness of address which are so desirable, and should be the real object of Dancing.
Academy—14, D'OLIER-STREET.

DUBLIN ENGLISH, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
55, AUNGIER-STREET,
Under the direction of the following Committee of the Incorporated Society:
Rev. J. Carson, D.D., F.T.C.D.
Rev. G. Longfield, A.M., F.T.C.D.
Rev. J. W. Stubbs, A.M., F.T.C.D.
Rev. G. Blacker, A.M., Rector of Maynooth.
Rev. J. H. Stubbs, A.M., Rector of Dromiskin.
Rev. W. Chichester O'Neill, A.M., Prebendary of St. Michael's, Dublin.
Rev. J. W. Hackett, A.M., Incumbent of St. James' Church, Bray.
Arthur Houston, A.B., Gold Medallist, &c., T.C.D., Head Master.
Rev. O. Krahmer, University of Jena, Professor of Modern Languages.
The Assistant-Masters are chosen from the Society's Santry "Scholars."
This Establishment, which has now been in successful operation for more than three years, was opened for the purpose of affording a high order of education on terms so favourable as to admit of the widest possible diffusion of the advantages it offers. The religious training of the pupils is under the immediate care of the Rev Secretary to the Society; and their morals and general conduct are made the subject of the most watchful attention. Strict order and perfect system control the arrangements, and discipline is enforced by gentle but effectual means. Already a number of boys have been elected to the Society's Scholarships, and have all proved the soundness of the instruction imparted in this institution. Many, too, have been prepared for mercantile and other situations, which they continue to fill with credit and ability. The course of study has hitherto included English in all its departments, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Mathematical and Physical Science, and Modern Languages. By a recent resolution of the Committee, the Latin Language has been added to these subjects, and the Head Master will undertake the entire charge of the class formed for its study.
The Society have thrown open Scholarships in their provincial Institutions, as well as in their Santry School, to the pupils of this Establishment, who are, moreover, eligible to the Thackeray Exhibition in Trinity College, of the annual value of £30, and tenable, like the Society's other Scholarships, for a period of three years.
Fee for English and Science Course, - £4 per annum.
" " Latin, French, German, or Italian 2 " " extra, each.
Prospectuses containing further particulars may be had at the house.
** The present Vacation terminates on Saturday, January 6th.

TO ALL WHO WISH FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WRITING.
Writing is one of the most important branches of man's education. It enables him to obtain supremacy over those who cannot write. He can obtain good situations, and assume his proper sphere in the world. This useful and beautiful art is taught by Mr. and Mrs. STEVENSON to Ladies and Gentlemen. Also Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and Short-hand. Cards of terms had by applying.

FRENCH EVENING CLASSES, at Half-past Eight o'clock, for those persons who, being engaged in business till late hours, cannot attend in the day time to acquire a knowledge of this most popular Language.
Special Classes for Ladies.
Apply at 11, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

EDUCATION.—A Clergyman of the Established Church, residing within fifteen minutes' walk of Trinity College, wishes to receive into his family two Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University.
For further particulars, apply by letter to "Rev. LL.D.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive TWO PUPILS, to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education.
For further particulars apply to "Rev. R. D. C.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, a man, named John Brannigan, a flax-dresser, residing in Moloney's-court, off Sandy-row, was at his work, when a large piece of wood fell on him and broke one of his legs. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he received the necessary treatment.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.—FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

The English Funds have been at the same prices as yesterday, notwithstanding a heavy fall of 1 per cent. on the Paris Bourse. In this market Consols brought yesterday's price for cash, but not quoted for account; New Threes also brought last price, but left off rather sellers at it, not quoted for account; no dealings took place to-day in Local or Railway, Debentures; Bank of Ireland Stock quoted to-day for first time, at 239½ ex d., an advance of 10s cum dividend; Hibernian Banks asked for; Nationals for sale; Royals wanted; British and Irish Steam Shares for sale; City of Dublin Steam wanted, as are Liverpool Ship Building Shares, and Glasgow Steam Shares; Dundalk Steam Shares advanced an eighth; Canal Stock wanted; National Insurance sellers; Patriotics asked for; Gas Shares for sale; Carysfort Mines wanted; Connorrees steady; General Mines exhibited a heavy appearance, and declined 10s. a share; Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers for sale at last prices; Ballymenas advanced 5s.; County Downs steady; Cork and Bandons for sale, at a decline of 15s.; Cork and Passage wanted; Belfast Junctions advanced 10s.; Droghedas steady at par.; Kingstown Stock for sale; Wicklows sellers; Dundalks declined 5s.; Cashel Stock steady. for cash, for account an advance of 5s. was obtained; South Easterns sellers; Killarneys advanced an eighth; Midlands firm; Limericks advanced 5s; in Preference Shares—Bandons for sale; Drogheda 5 per cents. steady; Wicklows sellers; Dundalks, Class A, steady; Cashel 4 per cents. advanced a shade; Limericks steady.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	95½ ⅝
Account	95½ ⅝
New Threes,	95⅜ ¼
NOON FUNDS.	
Consols, Money	[illegible]
Consols for Account,	[illegible]
New Threes,	95⅜ ¼
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	95½ ⅝
Account,	95½ ⅝
New Threes,	95⅜ ¼
2.15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	95⅝
Account,	95 ⅝
New Threes	95¾ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols, Money	95⅝ ¾
Account	95⅝ ¾
NewThrees	95⅞ ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Great Western 69¾ 70 9⅞; London and South Western, 98¼ 8; Canada, 12¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38¾; Grand Trunk, 42½; North British, 63¾ ½; Caledonians, 94½; Great Southern and Western, 112¼; South Eastern, 84½ ½; Eastern Counties, 58¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100⅞ 100; York, Newcastle, and Berwick. 95⅛; Great Northern, 107; London and North Western, 98⅞ ⅝; London and North Midland, 79. Consols very steady and active all morning, and are 95½ to ⅝. Indian Scrip easier, but firmer in tone 104⅛ to 6⅞. Shares little or nothing doing. prices without material change. Canadian steady. French dull.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction 6¼ ½; Edinburgh, and Glasgow, 82 3; Great Northern, 110½; Great Northern, A, 95½ 6; Great Western, 69¾; Great Western of Canada, 12 13 sixteenths 15 sixteenths; Grand Trunks, 10½ ⅝; Great Southern and Western, 112 3; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100¼ ¾; London and North Western, 98¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38½; Midland, 109 ⅞; North British, 63½ 4; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 94¾; York and North Midland, 79 to ½; Leeds Northern 48½ 9; South Eastern, 84⅛⅝. Consols opened firm at 25⅛⅝, and continued so till arrival of prices from Paris when they advanced to 95⅝ buyers, and they closed 95⅝¾ fairly. Rents came 69·20 or about 30 cents better than yesterday. Indian 'scrip 104½ to ⅜. Shares inactive to-day, but improved in price about ½ per cent., and close steady, and rather firmer in tone. Canadians unchanged. French better but inactive.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—12-15 a.m.—The Bourse opened with better tone. Rentes quoted 67, and have since risen to 69·14. 3-50 p.m.—Funds closed firm. Rentes 69·20, being a recovery of three-eighths per cent. since yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The market relapsed to-day to last weeks' prices upon the statement that the Russian Government had intimated to that of France its dissent of the programme sketched in the famous pamphlet. The apprehensions of some complication in the Congress, led at once to a number of speculative sales including one of £40,000 consols. After regular hours a fresh reduction of ⅛ per cent. was quoted, owing to news of a further heavy fall on the Paris Bourse. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange general heaviness prevailed, especially at the close. There was again an active demand for money, 2½ per cent. being the lowest rate for best bills. A further sum of £66,000 in bar gold was taken from the bank to-day for exportation. £30,000 is gone to Cadiz.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The public continue to purchase Consols, and the market therefore opened this morning with a strong appearance, although the accounts from Paris Bourse were again unfavourable. Later in the day the telegram announcing, that Russia had protested against the popular principles in the pamphlet on the Pope and the Congress, occasioned a reaction, which was increased by the news of another sharp decline in the French Funds. A rather brisk demand for money in the discount market, and a further withdrawal of gold from the Bank, likewise exercised an adverse influence. The Railway market has been depressed from speculative sales on the adverse political news, and although the present quotations are for the new account in January, nearly all the leading British Stocks show a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. The supply of money at the Continental cities remains abundant. At Hamburg it is only 1½ per cent. At Paris 3 per cent.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—DEC. 30.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols shut	...	95⅝
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	95½ 95
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid,	...	239½ xd
STEAM.		
Dundalk Steam Packet Co., (limited) £10 paid	12	12⅛
MINES.		
General Mining Co. of Ireland, (limited) account, £4 paid	-	4½ ¼
RAILWAYS.		
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid	...	43
Cork and Bandon, £50 paid	...	13⅞
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	...	44½
Dublin and Drogheda, New Thirds, £25	...	25
Dundalk and Enniskillen, £30 paid	...	15
Great Southern and Western Stock, £100 paid	113	113¾
Killarney Junction, £12 paid	...	14½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid	...	54⅞
Waterford and Limerick, £50 paid	...	26¾
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent, perpetual £10 paid, Class B	...	10
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual £100 paid	...	99¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th January. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. consols	95½ ⅝	95¾	95½ ⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Ditto Account	95⅝ ½	95⅝		95½		95½
3 per cent. stock						
New 3 percent. stock	94¾ ⅞	95 94⅞	95	95 95	95⅛ 95	94⅞
Ditto Account	94⅞ ¾		95	95 95⅛		94⅞
Bank Stock						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—DECEMBER 31ST.
Morning Tide 3-2. Evening 3-20.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.am., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, December 24, amounted to 50,859 copies, making an average of 8,476 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31ST.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—To-day—The Christy's Minstrels. Morning Performance to commence at Half-past Two, and Evening at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Little Treasure;" to conclude with the Christmas Pantomime of "I'm King of the Castle."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Maniac Lover;" the Christmas Pantomime of "The Man in the Moon;" to conclude with "The Trumpeters Wedding."

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
A profit rent of £230 per annum, payable by a most respectable and solvent Tenant who holds by Lease, an extensive range of new Buildings and Dwelling-houses in Sackville-place, Nelson-lane, and Marlborough-street, in the City of Dublin.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

AT 11 & 12, BACHELOR'S-WALK.
Sale of a quantity of good Second-hand Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD ON NEXT MONDAY.

AT 42, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Sale of the Leasehold Interest in an Old-Established Grocery and Spirit Establishment, Shop Fittings, &c.
To commence at 2 o'clock.

AT SILVERHILLS, CO. WICKLOW.
Sale of Ninety Tons of Prime Upland Hay.
To commence at 1 o'clock.

THE SATURDAY HERALD, OF THIS DAY, DECEMBER 31st, contains:
the Latest and most important news from the Cape of Good Hope, Morocco, India, France, Italy, America, &c.; the Great Eastern Steam Ship; Fatal Faction Fight at Longford; Fire at the Steam Packet Stores; Illness of Mr. Albert Smith; the Towns' Improvement Act in Armagh; Pope Pius IX.; the Pontifical Government; Dreadful Shipwrecks; and Loss of Life in the Channel; Disloyal Meeting for expressing Sympathy with the Pope; Meeting in England of the Church Institution; the Future of Italy; Destructive Conflagration at Drogheda; Address to Captain M'Clintock; Extraordinary Elopement in High Life; the Revival Movement in India; Meeting of the North and South Dublin Unions:—together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also, all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting news of the week.
PRICE THREEPENCE. STAMPED FOURPENCE.
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICE,
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

NOTICE.
Mr. B. SWEENY takes leave to inform the inhabitants of BANAGHER and its neighbourhood that he has been appointed Agent for the disposal of the Morning Edition of the
IRISH TIMES,
and that he is ready to receive subscribers at the same price for which it is sold in Dublin—viz.,
ONE PENNY EACH COPY.
To be had on the day of Publication at Four p.m.

BENNETS, Minors. } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets: Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

DUBLIN CASTLE LEVEE AND DRAWING ROOM.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS,
COURT TAILORS AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg respectfully to inform the Noblemen and Gentlemen requiring Uniforms or Court Dresses for the approaching Levee and Drawing Room, that they are prepared with a large assortment, for Sale and Hire, of the most superb Court Suits, complete with Hats, Lace, Ruffles, Swords, and Buckles. Also, Deputy Lieutenants and Militia Uniforms. An early application will oblige. Orders executed on the shortest notice.
December 29th, 1859.

THE VICEREGAL COURT.
THE DRAWING ROOM.
His Excellency will return to Dublin on the 16th January, 1860, for the Castle Season.
A Levee will be held on the 18th, at One o'clock, and a Drawing-Room on the following, the 19th, at Nine o'Clock.
MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD
Respectfully direct the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to the above announcement, and solicit their early and kind orders for the Drawing Room, on the 19th January next.
Paris Millinery and Court Dress Rooms.
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN
will effect a saving of Twenty per cent. by ordering their
CIVIL CLOTHING
from
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12, & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Beg to announce, that they have selected from their stock, and marked at HALF PRICE
a large Variety of
DRESSES and MANTLES,
some of this season's, but principally of last season's patterns and styles which are well suited for the above purpose, and much better value than the low-priced goods generally sold.
N.B.—An early inspection is solicited.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS,
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,
BOYS' DRESS SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPES,
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

DRESS SUITS.
We solicit inspection of our
SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS' CLOTH,
Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBE MAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF SAINT PATRICK.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

THE last sun of 1858 set in clouds. All knew the thunder was gathering: none knew where the lightning would fall. A few words addressed to the Ambassador of Austria on the morrow pointed out to Europe where the bolt was intended to fall first. Notwithstanding the assertion that France was unarmed, it was well known that for three years the Emperor had been engaged in extraordinary military preparations. A vague fear prevailed that these preparations were directed against ourselves, and our arsenals and dockyards responded by incessant activity. We know the ominous marriage so hastily concluded, when the young daughter of Sardinia, like another Iphigenia, was sacrificed at the altar. We have all read of the Emperor's rifled artillery, intended to obviate the superiority of the Austrian cavalry; of his rapid march through the passes of the Alps, and by the open sea of Valeggio, Magenta, and Solferino. All were astounded by the sudden peace of Villafranca, and men are lost in speculation as to its future results. So complicated and connected is the European system, that a shock given in any one portion agitates all its members. The first march was the signal for all to arm—the peace seems to be only a pause for a fresh encounter. Austria stands in antagonism to Prussia, and seems anxious to recover, from her own subjects in Hungary, that military prestige which she lost in Italy. The smaller States of Germany, seeing the weakness of Austria, and averse to Prussia, are gradually swerving to France. Russia, extending her influence to the East and West, has reaped her advantage from the discord of other kingdoms. Spain has already entered upon a war singularly unremunerative, and likely to be most protracted, while Italy still awaits the decision of her fate. If last year closed in clouds, this year ends in the midst of dangers. For Spain may be induced, nay, may be compelled by circumstances, to assume permanent possession of African territory in front of Gibraltar. This would be in direct opposition to our interests, for we cannot allow her to possess both sides of the gate to the Mediterranean. Spain would hardly have ventured upon such a war, and landed 50,000 men in Africa, were she not assured of powerful support. Here, then, is one danger which the coming year will bring steadily before us.

Again, there is the Suez Canal scheme, and the port obtained by France in the Red Sea, for these must be taken together. The bribe offered to England by the Czar Nicholas, if she would connive at the dismemberment of Turkey, was Egypt. Has France accepted the price which England rejected, and are these schemes directed to the revival of the Great Napoleon's most cherished policy—the expulsion, if possible, of England from the Levant? Italy, too, is still a source of danger. Supposing the Duchies and the Legations to be amalgamated to-morrow, who is to have the new kingdom? The author of the famous Pamphlet, which is supposed, with great appearance of truth, to shadow forth the Imperial policy, gives not a hint respecting their ultimate destination. An Italian Republic has not been thought of, even by the Italians themselves. Ordinary rules of statesmanship point out that it is the interest of France not to have any strong kingdom on her frontiers, and that the further aggrandisement of Sardinia would be in direct opposition to the lessons derived from history. If Sardinia is not to have Central Italy—if a republic is impossible, who is to have the sequestrated inheritance? Are the Grand Dukes expelled, and the Pope to be reduced to "a garden" and the colosseum, that a new King of Rome, the son of another Napoleon, may be constituted?

The San Juan difficulty, trifling as it is, may become dangerous. If courtesy and prudence prevailed, such a matter might be readily settled, but we know from experience that American statesmen seize upon any pretext to divert the attention of the people from inherent evils, and seek to cover the mischief which slavery entails by a grasping and arrogant policy, which tries the temper of other States to the utmost limit of forbearance.

But we can calmly look upon the future. We have at length a powerful navy, daily increasing in the number of its ships. The new system for manning the navy, which is to commence to-morrow, and the virtual abolition of the lash, will well supply the place of the French conscription. Our coasts are sufficiently defended against surprise, and permanent defences of the most stupendous kind are contemplated. The mere whisper of danger has called to their feet volunteers double the number of our regular army. All, from the highest to the lowest, are animated with but one determination—to guard our shores, not only from injury but insult. Continental nations discover that the old British spirit was only slumbering, not dead, and instead of "warnings," we receive "explanations." Confident in our strength and our resources, we can pity Spain struggling with the half-armed Moors, and wait, knowing that half a dozen line-of-battle ships could at any moment rout them from Ceuta as well as Tetuan. We can look placidly, too, towards Egypt, for it is the interest of all nations not to hand over the Mediterannean or the key of the East to any one Power. Italy, too, may be safely left to her own sons; they who so well organised a popular government will know how to defend it. Trouble there may be, and bloodshed, but, in modern warfare, that nation which has the richest resources is sure to prevail.

Military Powers might well take a lesson from the commercial progress of England during the last year. The Returns of the Board of Trade prove that our commerce has increased at the rate of £800,000 a month. The year 1857 was remarkable for the wonderful extent of our foreign trade, but the returns for 1859 will vastly exceed even them. All our manufactories are in full work, and our people are employed and contented. Neither the Reform Bill nor the system of taxation proposed by Mr. Bright have created the slightest agitation. The people are too well off to join in political adventures. With this prospect before us, we may await the issue of the next year, undisturbed and without alarm. The same Providence which has supported England in so many centuries of danger will not forsake her now.

The *Times* on England and her Colonies:—

In the recent torrent of abuse which has been poured forth from so many vials on England and everything English, we have been over and over again reproached with the most greedy and boundless ambition, and with a lust for dominion which nothing short of the empire of the whole world can satiate. Robbers on land, pirates on the deep; crushing all rival interests by monopoly, and when the policy of monopoly is worn out, crushing all rival interests still more successfully by free trade; plundering India, seeking for a footing in China, first exhausting, then deserting, the West Indies, no object is too large for the ambition or too small for the cupidity of perfidious Albion. The same maw that has swallowed up the Empire of the Great Mogul can condescend to make a meal on such petty dainties as Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, and the singularly hard and dry morsel of Perim. It is in vain we protest that, if our censors have not outlived the illusions of territorial ambition, at any rate we have. Our censors do not believe in such moderation, probably because they feel incapable of it themselves, and cannot imagine how we can be proof to temptation which to them would be perfectly irresistible. When France is lavishing her millions of treasure and thousands of valuable lives to add to her dominions the poor and sandy wastes of North Africa, or to subdue the fierce and bloodthirsty savages who crowd her possessions in the South Pacific; when Spain, after having lost during the present century the whole continent of South America, and no inconsiderable portion of the North, is seeking to indemnify herself by a raid on the barbarous hordes of Mauritania; when Austria, with a bankrupt treasury and half-a-dozen provinces on the point of rebellion, prefers to encounter the ruins which stares her in the face rather than abandon the alien province of Venetia, the revenue of which is quite unequal to its extra military expense—how can France, Spain, or Austria believe us when we tell them that we are sick of territorial acquisition, that we would gladly diminish the limits of our sway, and that we hold our vast territories in a very different spirit from that in which our ancestors acquired them?

Yet we ought to be believed, notwithstanding. We disclaim conquest not from any particular disinterestedness, but because we have discovered a simpler, a surer, and a more innocent way to national prosperity. We are the fortunate possessors of an art of which, although we make no secret, no other nation has proved able to avail itself. We have shown that we can conquer, but so in its turn has every people in Europe, from Sweden in the north, to Spain in the south. But that which we have done, and which no other nation since the days of ancient Greece has been able to do, is to plant colonies, to raise up in distant lands communities which, secure under the ægis of our power from invasion or insult, devote their whole energies to the arts of peace, and govern themselves by spontaneous choice, according to the laws and institutions of the parent State. At a very small expense of money, and at no expense at all of blood, we have placed in the Northern and Southern Temperate Zones numerous communities whose free commerce repays us a hundred-fold the expenses of the foundation, whose broad lands offer an asylum to men whose enterprising spirit is discontented with the slow progress that can be made in an old and thickly-peopled country, and whose successful settlers, returning home with accumulated wealth, very perceptibly increase the riches of the mother country. Why should we embark in the uncertainties of war when we can secure such peaceful yet glorious triumphs as these? Well may we discard all monopolies in trade so long as we contrive to maintain the monopoly of the art of colonising, which is better than the art of producing wealth, since it is the art of planting communities who will produce it for us in the shortest time, because under the most favourable circumstances. It is not difficult to see what are the conditions of success in this pursuit, the possession of which has raised us so far above the competition of the other European Powers. Having ourselves made every possible mistake in the art of colonisation, we have gradually come to establish a number of rules by which we guide our own operations, and by which the operations of no other European Power are guided. We have tried colonization both in tropical and temperate latitudes, and, having experience of both, we have come to the conclusion that the only colonies we ought to plant for the future are those favourable in climate and position to the multiplication of our own race and the healthful diffusion of our own institutions. By overlooking this principle Holland, Spain, France, and Denmark have encumbered themselves with possessions which afford no permanent home for their European inhabitants, which are like our Indian Empire, a constant drain on their resources, without possessing, like our Indian Empire, a vast semi-civilised population, whose commerce may reward them for the toils of Government. We have at last convinced ourselves that the best way to colonise is to make the colony an eligible place of residence for English men and women, and that not only as regards climate, but laws, institutions, and habits. We have given to our colonies the means of making such laws as please them, we have relieved them from all commercial restraints, and in great measure from the necessity of incurring expenditure for self-defence. With the English money market to draw on for loans, with the English army and navy to defend them from attack, they are placed in a position as happy and as prosperous as ever fell to the lot of any large number of the human race. We have given them, besides, perfect religious equality. What wonder, then, if our colonies have been able so far to outstrip communities nursed in the doctrines of monopiy, of centralising interference, and of intellectual and religious subservience?

As a signal instance of the success of this method of colonisation we may point to our Australian group of colonies, and more especially to that province which has so far outstripped its neighbours and competitors, the noble colony of Victoria. It is now just 22 years since this colony was founded, and the first kangaroo gave place to the inroad of the first civilised man. The balance-sheet of the colony for the year 1858 is now lying before us. The receipts for that year amount in round numbers to £3,000,000, the import duties alone amounting to £1,318,000, the export duty on gold to £316,000, the sales of public lands to £628,000, the rent of public lands and licences of different trades to £331,000, and the postage to £89,000. It seems absolutely incredible that such a fabric of prosperity can have been raised in such a short time by the entirely unaided exertions of a community a considerable portion of whom have been brought to their present position by a voyage nearly equalling in extent two-thirds of the diameter of the globe, without pecuniary assistance from the mother country, and with nothing but their own good sense and energy to guide them. It is, indeed, impossible to say how much more prosperous Victoria might have been had England more rigorously abstained from interference with her concerns, had she not by ill-advised meddling raised up within the colony a land monopoly, and checked the progress of agricultural settlement by throwing difficulties in the way of the acquisition of the soil. This fatal legacy of Imperial meddling still remains, and it is, indeed, wonderful to think what has been done in spite of so serious a drawback. This revenue has been raised by taxes imposed by the votes of a freely elected assembly, and will be appropriated in like manner. It is pretty nearly equal, if we mistake not, to the revenue extracted by the Papal Government from three millions and upwards of unfortunate subjects; but no part of it is raised by a lottery, and no part of it is wasted on the disorderly police misnamed the Papal Army. We very much doubt, with all reverence be it spoken, whether the Pope would expend the money as well as the Assembly elected by the rude adventurers who have crowded to this remote corner of the world. £114,000 for education, £24,000 for scientific purposes, £25,000 for sanitary improvements, £769,000 for useful public works, £25,000 towards the relief of sufferers by the Sepoy mutiny, £7,000 for a public library, £8,000 for an University purely secular, and, above all, a cash balance of £458,000, are items of Victorian expenditure which might well make infallibility blush, if infallibility had not long lost the habit. Strange that it should be so easy for a community consisting, for the most part, of needy and adventurous exiles, to raise up in 20 years a fabric of prosperity which it would take the successors of St. Peter at least a single generation effectually to destroy; but not at all strange that those who contemplate these results of 20 years should feel some little discontent with the effects which Papal domination has produced in a land as fair, and among a people as industrious, in the course of ten centuries.

The *Daily News* on the Events of the Expiring Year:—

Eventful as have been many of the years of the present century, there is not one, perhaps, which has seen the overthrow of more old tyrannies, the dispersion of more antiquated illusions, and the birth of more new hopes, than 1859. The First of January of this year saw the Popedom, however anile in its rule over its own subjects, still powerful from the circumstance of two puissant Emperors aiding the Pontiff to hold his sceptre. The same day dawned upon the House of Austria, with promise of its leaden reign being not less durable, less cumbersome, or less comprehensive than it had been for ages. In how different a condition are these mighty Potentates at the coming of 1860! The Emperor Francis Joseph, ingloriously abandoning his richest province, Lombardy, stands trembling for that even more opulent kingdom of Hungary, which he knows not how to govern. The Pope appeals to the modern Charlemagne, with the anxious supplication of the original Leo, but Charlemagne answers not in the language of the pious Frank, but in that of Rienzi or Savanarola.

But of all the metamorphoses in language and in spirit worked by the lunar changes of the expiring year, the most astonishing and certainly not the least salutary is that wrought in the policy of the French Empire. This time last year the Delphic oracle of the Tuileries was tremulously consulted by churchmen. What might be its intention towards Rome? The categorical reply was, that far from intending to diminish the territories of the Holy See, the intentions of the French Emperor were rather to increase them. In these words people saw, or thought to see, a purpose of rounding the Pontifical dominions by Tuscany, and fulfilling the dream of Julius the Second, who was for extending the patrimony of St. Peter to the Garrigliano on one side, and to the Po on the other, rendering South and North Italy beyond these tributary to Rome. If this was ever dreamed in 1859, it has been abandoned in 1860. For now the most practical as well as powerful of sovereigns has made himself the echo of the universal voice of Europe in declaring the worldly domination of the priesthood for ever at an end.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

The success which has attended this musical band, since their return to Dublin, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather for public amusements, has been only equalled by that with which they have met upon every other occasion of their visit to this city. During the past week the Round-room of the Rotundo has been literally "packed" nightly, by most fashionable audiences. There are few lovers of genuine Negro melody who will not derive true gratification from the simple and unaffected interpretation of "sweet woodland music" by the Christy's Minstrels. Many of us, in our own private circles, will scarcely consider the hour to have been misspent in which we have sat and listened to the charming melody of "Willie, we have missed you," the tender and touching strains of "I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie," or the less romantic, but more ideal verses of "Beautiful star in Heaven so bright." To the Christy's Minstrels we are indebted for a revival of some of those most plaintive and lovely airs that, a few years ago, were so much prized and sought after in these countries, but which, owing to the want their talent has supplied, gradually died out, and seemed as though they had been but "nine days' wonders." Since the establishment of the present company these melodies have gained more than an imperial fame, and, indeed, from the cottage to the castle, there is scarcely a child of the soil who does not delight in the homely and unpretending expression they convey. Independently of the attractions "the Minstrels" possess in the musical line, the entertainment also embodies most humorous illustrations of negro mannerism, interspersed between each song. The excitable and yet dull-pated "bones," always ready to answer every riddle, just because he doesn't know how—the wily, talkative "tambourine," with his stock and store of irresistible puns, jokes, and queries—and the dissipated "blackey "guitar," are all admirable imitations of the whims and vagaries of the race they impersonate. A capital piece of cutting satire at the story writers in our weekly and monthly periodicals is introduced by the "Tambourine." He gives a characteristic narrative of a most "melancholic catharophy," supposed to have taken place in the city of Dublin, and, having wound up the feelings and riveted the attention of his brother blacks, he suddenly pauses, informing his auditors that the story is to be continued. The little *feu de joie* created considerable merriment, as it spoke home with force to the feelings of many of those present who indulge in such species of broken literature. Amongst the songs sung is a new addition, entitled "Let me kiss him for his mother," a very sweet composition, and likely to become a general favourite with the rest. The stay of the Christy's Minstrels is limited, and it is to be hoped this opportunity of enjoying an agreeable and innocent entertainment will not be allowed to slip by without being availed of.

PROFESSOR GLOVER'S READINGS.

This evening will be the last on which the public will have an opportunity of hearing Professor Glover's vocal illustrations of the Irish Melodies, previous to his making a tour through the provinces. Critical and historical annotations on the melodies of Ireland must ever be interesting, particularly when the most beautiful of them are rendered in song. Professor Glover lucidly points out the peculiarities of the early melodies, the sublimity which pervades the entire, and relates interesting anecdotes connected with them. Each portion of his subject he illustrates with song happily chosen. His readings are deeply interesting, and this evening, being the last opportunity afforded for hearing them, ought to be taken advantage of.

THE COOMBE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the above institution will be held this day, when the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor will take the chair. The report of the board for the past year will be read, when the public and friends of the hospital will be enabled to see the vast amount of medical relief which the institution has afforded during the past year to the destitute poor of the neighbourhood in which it is situate. The claims of such an institution on public support and sympathy need no commendation, and they require but to be mentioned to be recognised. It has attached to it physicians of great experience and skill in that particular department of the profession, and the wants of its patients are ministered to in a manner worthy of institutions of a more pretentious character. The poor regard it as a boon, and such it truly is in a neighbourhood so impoverished and neglected. Money given to sustain and improve it is not misapplied, and the presidency of the Lord Mayor over the meeting to-day will be the crowning act of his year of office.

GENERAL ORPHAN HOME.—The election of Orphans for admission to this institution, by the subscribers at large, terminated yesterday (Thursday), when the following orphans were the successful candidates:—Peter Neill, Charles Coleman, William Thomas Jackson, and William Landy.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Windsor, Dec. 29.

The Queen and Prince Consort walked in the grounds of the Castle this morning.

The Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa rode in the Riding-house.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess Leiningen visited her Majesty.

Mr. H. F. Howard left the Castle in the forenoon. Lord John Russell remains on a visit.

Marshal the Duke of Malakoff, who has been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, and the Marchioness of Ely, returned to Paris on Wednesday.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford left Stafford House yesterday morning, to join the circle staying with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham.

The Earl of Grosvenor, after a sojourn of a few days in London, left on Wednesday, to join the party assembled at Trentham, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

Viscount Clifden has arrived at Trentham, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, from staying with Lord and Lady Bagot, at Blithfield.

Lord Panmure, who has been laid up at Edinburgh by a severe attack of gout, is, we are glad to learn, by letters received on Wednesday from Scotland, much better.

Lady Emily Peel arrived at Whitehall Gardens on Wednesday, from Drayton Manor, Staffordshire. Sir Robert is expected home in a few days from Geneva.

General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., commanding the Forces in Ireland, arrived in London on Tuesday evening, from Dublin.

The Right Hon. William F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper, and the Hon. A. Ashley, left London on Wednesday, to join the circle visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, at Broadlands.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and family are passing the winter at the Bedford Hotel, Brighton.

Lord Ward's Christmas party is assembled at Witley Court, and not at Himley Hall, as previously stated.

Sir George C. Lewis returned to London on Tuesday, from a visit to the Earl of Clarendon, at his seat, The Grove, Watford.

Doctor Scriven has removed from No. 40, to No. 33, St. Stephen's-green.

Mr. O'Reilly Dease.---On making inquiry yesterday at the Royal Hotel, Kingstown, we are happy to find that Doctor O'Farrel and Surgeon Adams found that Mr. Dease was so far recovered as to be enabled to leave the hotel for his residence, Riverswell, Bray. Mr. Dease, when leaving, took occasion to thank Mr. Hayes for the attention which he had received during his long and painful illness.

The Right Hon. James Whiteside, Q.C., and M.P., and Mrs. Whiteside, and suite, have arrived at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.

Mr. and Mrs. Oldham and family have arrived at Breslin's Marine Hotel, Bray.

Mr. and Mrs. Gyles have also arrived at Breslin's Marine Hotel, Bray.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have arrived at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.

Thanks.

Rev. Richard Barton—To E. M., for £1, per Miss Susan Lowry, in aid of the Coal and Clothing Fund for the Protestant Poor of St George's Parish.

Army.

Movement of Troops.—Five officers, 93 men, 8 women, and 9 children, belonging respectively to the 49th, 62nd, and 64th Regiments, arrived yesterday at the Amiens-street Terminus, and proceeded by railway, at half-past one p.m., to Belfast.

Telegraphic messages have been despatched from the Admiralty to Woolwich and Gravesend, containing orders for her Majesty's ship Himalaya, Capt. John Seccombe, to return forthwith to Portsmouth, at which port she will embark for conveyance to Queenstown the 2nd battalion of the 24th Regiment, consisting of 27 officers, 900 men, 62 women, and 60 children.

The Urgent, srew troopship, Commander H. W. Hire, steamed into Portsmouth harbour on Thursday from Spithead, preparatory to embarking troops. The Perseverance, Commander Power, at Portsmouth, had been previously ordered by telegram from the Admiralty to prepare for this service, but further defects having been discovered on board that vessel, they will necessarily delay her readiness for sea until the middle of next month. Her bowsprit, among other defects, has been found faulty, and will have to be taken out.

The Navy.

The screw steamship Nile, 99, Captain Wilmot, C.B., at Plymouth, is to be stripped and thoroughly overhauled, and prepared for immediate service. Her masts will not be removed. The men will be paid on Saturday.

The lighter Devon, Thomas Jennings master, which left Plymouth on Tuesday, for Pembroke, with jury gear for the Espoir, was obliged to put back in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather.

The crew of the screw steam frigate Emerald, Captain A. Cunningham, will be paid wages at Plymouth on Saturday, and granted leave of absence.

An exchange of division has been sanctioned between Lieutenant and Adjutant Philip Warrington, of the Portsmouth Division, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Francis Lean, of the Plymouth Division of Light Infantry.

The following appointments were made on Thursday, at the Admiralty:—Philip W. Govett, surgeon, to the Alacrity; and Thomas A. Jones, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Asia, as supernumerary.

Constabulary.

By the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Maude, on appointment to the Queen's Household, and whose vacancy is not to be filled up, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Roberts remains sole Deputy Inspector-General.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General, has conferred on Captain H. W. Thompson, senior Assistant Inspector-General, an addition to his salary of £100 a year, in approval of his long and meritorious service in the force. This officer formerly served in the 71st and 74th Highlanders, and was present with the former regiment at the battle of Waterloo and capture of Paris, in 1815.

Major Thomas Esmonde was sworn in on Friday as third Assistant Inspector-General, under the provisions of the bill of last session. He served with distinction in the Crimea, where he obtained the Victoria Cross, medal and clasps.

It is rumoured that a brevet major of an Irish cavalry regiment is to receive the appointment of Commandant of the Depot in the Phœnix Park, on the retirement of Captain Percy, in January next.

THE WEATHER.

The most variable of all variable things, the weather, has fully maintained its time-honoured characteristics during the past week. On some occasions sunshine broke forth, and, in spite of experience, forced upon us the hope that we would enjoy for some time fine weather; but such an expectation, like bubbles on the muddy pool, was no sooner formed than it was dissipated. Storm and rain, clouds of foreboding darkness, and sickly intervals of light, succeeded in quick succession, and filled mariners with that sort of nervous apprehension which is worse than the actual presence of danger. Last night, and the night preceding, there was a heavy swell along the coast, but fortunately the wind was blowing a-port, and though from the strong wind that swept along the quays one might have expected some shipping disasters, we are happy to state that after the most careful inquiry yesterday, at the offices of the principal shipping agents, no casualty had been notified to them. It may, however, be remarked that if the wind should reverse the course it has been pursuing for some time past, outward-bound vessels will meet with great delay, if not danger, in their passages.

We observe from our advertising columns, the Rev. S. G. Morrison, Union Chapel, will hold his annual night service, this evening, being the last of the present year. The annual sermon to children will be preached on Sabbath forenoon, January 1st.—subject: "Something better than the best gifts"—and in the evening a course of lectures will be commenced on John 3rd chap. Subject of 1st lecture—"A night with Jesus."

Illness of Sir William Napier.—Sir William Napier, K.C.B., the author of the "History of the Peninsular War," and companion of Sir John Moore at Corunna is lying at the point of death at his residence, Scinde House, Clapham Park. The illness of the gallant officer is rendered more deplorable from the circumstance that Lady Napier is also stricken down, and in such a condition that their medical attendants and friends are doubtful as to which of them may be the survivor. Both sufferers occupy the same room, and I am informed that both are entirely resigned to their fate, their only desire being that death, when it comes, may mercifully release them at the same moment.—Correspondent of the *Belfast News-Letter.*

Inquest at Passage.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Passage, by W. Honohan, Esq., on the body of Norry Connell, who came by her death on St. Stephen's night, as already stated in our paper of the next morning. The presumption was that she was suffocated or chilled to death while in a state of intoxication, but the evidence on this point was not conclusive, while the immediate cause of her death will be seen by the verdict:—"That Honora Connell came by her death by accidentally falling into a drain or trench cut in a certain lane; and the jury also find that such accident occurred through the unprotected state of said trench, which was allowed to remain without watch or light, and after notice given by the constabulary to the contractor. —*Cork Reporter.*

Fire.—On Friday morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the timber-yard of Messrs. D. & J. Fulton, Fleet-street. The fire was first observed by Constable Dunn, who gave the alarm, and Constable Cobain proceeded to the Police-office, when the fire brigade, under Mr. Cockburn, and a number of the night police, under Chief-constable Green, proceeded to the place, but on reaching it they found the fire extinguished, through the exertions of Dunn and some others of the constables. Mr. Vance, Fire and Salvage Inspector, was also present. The damage done was trifling, and is covered by insurance.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

FRANCE.

Paris, Friday.—The Council of Ministers has resolved upon not giving any official denial to the Pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress," as the *Moniteur*, the only official organ of the French Government, has not mentioned the pamphlet. Its publications has been considered as a *home affair*, which the foreign Powers could not notice in their diplomatic intercourse with France.

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.

Yesterday Cardinal Antonelli had a long interview with the Duc de Grammont.

The French Ambassador has received, by a courier who left Paris Dec. 24th, some explanations destined to reassure the Holy See on the object and bearing of the Pamphlet, "*La Pape et le Congres.*"

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The new "Prussian Gazette" says, according to current reports, Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen intends shortly to give up the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and assume command of the Corps d'Armee.

AUSTRIA.

The "Globe" considers the announcement that Russia has interfered on behalf of the principle of papal authority a very inexcusable assertion. A Vienna letter, in the "Augsburg Gazette," says, the *elite* of aristocratical parties engaged in office have resolved on laying their salaries at the feet of the Emperor—that is to say, on serving gratuitously, so as to lessen the public burdens. The Archdukes who possess private property, have, it is said, made the Emperor the same offer for another five years.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Dec. 29.—The squadron left Algesiras yesterday. Its destination is unknown.

Paris, Friday—The Emperor is expected to return to-morrow from Fontainebleau.

SARDINIA.

Turin, Dec. 30.—The Marquis do Villamarina having refused the post of Governor-General of Milan, offered to him, Count Scuator has been raised to that dignity. M. De Villamarina has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Naples.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A placard was posted at the Paris Bourse on Thursday, officially contradicting that the Pope's Nuncio had left(?) Paris.

The *Globe* announces that Major-General the Hon. T. Ashburnham will succeed to the coloneley of the 82nd Regiment. The death of General Blunt, Colonel of the 60th Regiment, raises Colonel Walker, Scots Fusilier Guards, to the rank of Major-General.

The wife of Mr. Smith Bannermann, a gentleman of great property, has eloped with the Rev. A. W. Green, a curate. The lady has property in her own right amounting to £100,000.

The "Fulton" arrived at Southampton yesterday bringing 50,000 dols. for England, and 331,000 dols. for France.

A special jury was summoned yesterday to assess the damages, laid at £500, in the libel case of Meres founder of Big Ben *v.* Denison. After a long discussion it was ultimately agreed to stop the case, on Mr. Denison's retracting all imputations, and paying all expenses of, Mr. Meres.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The "Gazette" contains a notice that if the calls on certain shares on the Cork and Youghal Railway are not paid within 21 days from December 28th, they will be forfeited.

Evan Montague Baillie, Esq., now 1st paid attache to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, is gazetted in her Majesty's Legation at Rio Janeiro.

BANK RETURNS.

Issue Department.—Notes issued—£30,609,455; total, £30,609,,455. Government Debt, £11,015,100; other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold Coin, £16,134,455; total, £30,609,455. Banking Department.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,156,573; Public Deposits, £9,804,730; other Deposits, £3,071,410; Seven-day and other Bills, £703,603; total, £41,289,316. Government Securities, £10,925,157; other Securities, £19,907,580; Notes, £9,780,980; Gold and Silver, £675,599; total, £41,289,316.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Friday Evening.—The funds are firmer today, and a recovery has taken place in a partial rally at Paris. Shares very quiet.

London Produce Market, Dec. 30.—Sugar extremely buoyant, and large business doing at advanced rates. Coffee steady, but firm. Tea quiet. Rice very firm—upwards of 20,000 bags sold yesterday afternoon at full rates. Saltpetre market firm—3,000 bags sold yesterday afternoon, 12 to 9½, 37s. to 37s. 6d.; better to fine, 48s. to 51s. 6d. Tallow firm in all positions; spot, all year and all this month, 57s. 6d.; buyers, January to March, 57s. to 57s. 3d.; March alone, 58s.

Liverpool Weekly Produce Market, Dec. 30.—Sugar An improved demand existed, partly on speculation and a considerable amount of business has been done. The latest sales shewing an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Rum—A very steady inquiry, no change in value. Coffee—The demand again good, the buyers having operated freely, and extreme rates have been paid. Rice—There is no alteration to notice this week, the sales being limited to 300 bales, at 10 per cent. There are no sales reported. Tallow—There has been only a small inquiry, and the sales are retail in character, at about last week's prices. Tea—There has been little to notice in our market, and prices remain without chnnge.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 30.—8,900 bales sold, including 2,000 on speculation and exportation.

Manchester Trade Report, Dec. 28.—This day closes a week of unusual inactivity, even at this time of the year. There has been, during its course, and is to-day, little doing, yet business must be in a healthy state as the engagements of producers enable the great body of them to maintain, even to-day, a better position than they have maintained on the average during the year, as prices to-day will testify; while middling classes are to-day one-fourth lower, yarns and goods are, almost without exception, above the average of the year.

Belfast Corn Market, Dec. 30.—Farmers' supply liberal. Wheat 1d., oats 2d., and oatmeal 3d. per cwt. lower, with a fair demand. At the Corn Exchange a small attendance, and the business trifling, and there is no change to note in any other article.

Belfast Pork Market, Dec. 30.—1,938 pigs, 43s. to 58s.

Serious Accident—A Boy Shot.—A very serious accident, resulting from the very foolish and dangerous practice of shooting on St. Stephen's Day, happened to a little boy from the neighbourhood of Lambeg, on Monday last. It appears that the boy was sent upon some errand from Lambeg to Lisburn, and between the Rev. Mr. Orr's and Derrybolgie he received a bullet in his leg, which went completely through the flesh, inflicting a very severe wound. Firing was so prevalent on the day in question, that is was a source of danger to walk along some of the roads. The boy is going on as well as can be expected.

Embezzlement and Suicide.—John Ferguson, the young man who shot himself on board the Empire of Peace, at Liverpool, on Monday morning, died during the night of Tuesday, in the Southern Hospital of that town. It will be remembered that the deceased was about to be apprehended, on a charge of embezzling £370, the property of his late employers, merchants in Manchester. The inquest was held on Wednesday. As we have before stated, Ferguson had paid £25 for his passage to Melbourne; and all the money he had in his possession on board ship was £21 5s., which was found under his pillow. It seems doubtful if any portion of the passage money will be recovered. The Empire of Peace sailed early on Tuesday.—"Manchester Guardian."

Sudden Death.—On Wednesday afternoon, about four o'clock, a gentleman, named John Harvie, residing in Bothwell, expired suddenly, in one of the Bothwell omnibuses, from the rupture of a blood-vessel. Deceased entered the omnibus in Buchanan-street, appeared somewhat pale, and before he had been seated two minutes, blood was seen to issue from his mouth, and he expired shortly after. Dr. Finlayson was in attendance.—"Glasgow Herald."

Amenities of Warfare in Africa.—While fighting, even when only exchanging long shots, the Moors keep up a most hideous howling and shrieking, vituperating their enemies in bad Spanish, and making the mountains resound with the often-repeated epithet of perros (dogs). To this the Spaniards condescend not to reply, except with bullets, although in the civil war it was no unusual thing to hear Carlist and Christina skirmishers abusing each other, and especially indulging in unhandsome reflections upon each others' Sovereign.—*Letter from Ceuta.*

A general office for the censorship of books and newspapers has been established at St. Petersburg. The director of the office is Baron von Korff, who is said to be a liberal man "for a Russian."

VOLUNTEER CORPS—THE LONDON IRISH.

Last night a meeting of the Irish residents at Islington and the adjacent districts was held at Myddelton-hall, for the purpose of co-operating with the General Council of the London Irish Volunteers in the organisation of the corps. Major-General Sir John Scott Lillie, C.B., Major-General Sir Justin Shiel, K.C.B., and Mr. R. M. Montgomery were among the gentlemen present. The Earl of Arran, who, from the first, has taken an active part in the formation of the corps, was to have been present and taken the chair, but the serious illness of Sir William Napier, his father-in-law, was assigned as the reason for his absence. Mr. P. G. Donnelly acted as chairman. On the motion of Dr. Bradford, seconded by Mr. Hickson, a resolution was unanimously passed, to the effect that it was the bounden duty of all Irishmen resident in the metropolis to aid the council in their loyal and patriotic endeavours to form a volunteer corps from among their fellow-countrymen, when the whole country was responding to the one general cry "To arms,"

Major General Sir John Scott Lillie, in speaking to the resolution, said the London Irish Volunteers would have an advantage which no other purely local corps in the metropolis would possess, for, in the event of an invasion, whatever part of London might be attacked the invading force would be sure to meet with an Irishman (a laugh). There were no party, political, or religious feelings connected with the volunteer movement, and therefore, for once, Irishmen had an opportunity of being unanimous on a great national question (hear, hear). It was, in fact, a question affecting the rights and liberties of the whole of Europe, seeing that England was regarded as the harbour of refuge for every unfortunate individual who from political causes was obliged to flee his own country, and, therefore, was an object of jealousy to the despotic Sovereigns of the Continent. Ireland, too—and he had lived in the time of four English Sovereigns—had never been so prosperous as in the reign of her present Majesty (cheers), and that was a consideration which ought to have influence with Irishmen at such a time as the present. The Emperor of the French himself might have no intention to invade this country, but when we heard of the military preparations which the French of late years had been and were still making, we knew they were not made with the view of invading Italy, Spain, Belgium, Austria, or any other Continental nation, for the French could walk into those countries as easily as we would cross the Thames; and therefore we had a right to suspect that some act of aggression was contemplated against England, and to prepare ourselves accordingly. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt the Emperor of the French entertained feeling of gratitute and respect towards England and Englishmen, but still the time might come when it might be out of his power to control the national, and especially the military feeling of France. The French had waged a war against Russia, and another against Austria, unprofitable in money in both instances; it was not unlikely that their next crusade would be against England, and that being so, he thought we were acting as loyal subjects by uniting at a time like this in defence of our rights and liberties. (Hear, hear.) He stated, in conclusion, that Captain Norton, a gallant Peninsular soldier, whom he had met on his way to the meeting, excused himself on the ground of age from now coming forward to serve in the ranks, but had handed to him £5 as a contribution to the funds of the London Irish Volunteers. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. D'Arcy a resolution was passed conveying the thanks of the meeting to the council, and tendering their services to form a local committee to assist the council in their patriotic exertions to organi ze the corps, and to attract to it Irish residents from all parts of the metropolitan area.

Mr. Gardner, a member of the Civil Service, complained that Irishmen in the metropolis had joined other corps, instead of this particular one, which was especially calculated to embody the feeling of Irish nationality (hear, hear). He excepted from that complaint those who had joined the Civil Service Brigade, for whom there might be some excuse in so doing.

Mr. R. M. Montgomery expressed a hope that the time would come when the Government would see fit to intrust, he would not say all classes of the Irish population, but those at least who had a stake in the country, with the possession of arms for the defence of their hearths and homes (cheers). He also urged the necessity of making military elementary knowledge and evolutions part of the training of the young, adding that he wanted to see the rifle occupy the place which the long bow did in the esteem of our ancestors.

The meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the chairman, on the motion of Major-General Sir Justin Shiel.

Foot Races.—These athletic sports have become so popular amongst us that preparations are already making for a grand match to take place next March on Lord Middleton's quay at Queenstown, which, it is hoped, will be granted for the purpose.—*Cork Herald.*

St. John's Day in Downpatrick.—Tuesday last, being St. John's Day, was duly observed by the Masonic lodges of this town. At six o'clock, the members of lodge No. 86 dined together in their dining-room. Br. A. R. Hamilton, Killyleagh Castle, presided. The brethren of lodge No. 367 assembled in their lodge-room, in English-street; and, after transacting business of importance, they sat down to a substantial supper, which gave much satisfaction, and reflected much credit on the caterers, Bros. M'Clenaghan and Hawthorne. Bro. J. B. M'Connell, W.M., presided; and Bro. Hugh Martin, P.G.I.G., occupied the vice-chair. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and masonic toasts were given and appropriately honoured. Several suitable songs were sung during the evening, and altogether the *reunion* was a most agreeable one, and passed off with pleasure and satisfaction to all present.—*Downshire Protestant.*

Great Spans in Railway Bridges.—The widest single span of any railway bridge in the world is that of the Niagara Suspension Bridge—connecting the American and Canadian Railways at Niagara Falls. The clear span is 822ft. A still wider single span—one of 1,224ft.—is being constructed for carrying the Lexington and Danville Railway at an elevation of 300ft. over the Kentucky river, in the United States. The next widest spans are those of the Britannia-bridge, 460ft. each. Then come the two great spans of the Saltash Bridge, of 455ft. each. The next great railway span is that of the Conway Bridge, of 400ft. The next is the immense bridge carrying the Royal Eastern Prussian Railway over Vistula at Dirschau. This is an iron lattice bridge, having six spans of 397ft. 3 inches each. The Nogat Bridge, on the same line, has two iron lattice spans of 321ft., and one span of 53ft. 6 inches. The great railway bridge recently opened at Cologne has four lattice spans of 344ft. 6 inches each. The openings of the railway bridge at Kehl will be nearly as wide. The middle opening of the great Victoria-bridge at Montreal is 330ft. wide, the other 24 openings being each 242 feet. The Chepstow-bridge has a span of 306 feet, besides three side spans of 100 feet each. The Boyne Viaduct has one lattice span of a clear width of 264 feet, and two side spans of 138ft. 8in. each. The Newark Dyke-bridge, the largest example of Warren's trussed girders, has a span of 240ft. 6 in. Several of the tubular bridges erected by E. Gouin & Co., of Paris, over the Garonne, the Lot, the Tarn, &c., have spans of 80 metres, or 262 feet. The Spey Viaduct, on the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway, consists of a pair of box girders of a clear span of 230 feet. The tubular bridge at Brotherton has a span of 225 feet. The greatest timber span in a railway bridge, and now indeed the widest timber span in existence, is one of 275 feet, that of the Cascade-bridge on the New York and Erie Railway in the United States. The Market-street (highway) Bridge, formerly crossing the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, U.S., had a timber span of 340 feet; whilst a timber span of 390 feet, the widest ever attempted in that material, was constructed by John Grubenmann over the Limmat, in Germany, in 1794, and was burnt shortly afterwards by the French troops. Railway bridges, with timber spans of 250 feet are not uncommon in the United States. The great railway bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island has five timber spans of 250 feet each, besides three others of 150 feet. The bridge by which the Ohio and Mississippi Railway crosses the Great Miami River has five timber spans of 250 feet each; and another railway bridge, having two timber spans of 260 feet each, crosses the Delaware River near Port Jervis, State of New York. The widest masonry span ever erected for railway purposes is one of 180 feet, carrying the Glasgow and South-Western Railway over the River Ayr. The new railway bridge being carried across the Thames at Pimlico will have four cast-iron arches of 175 feet each, the widest cast-iron spans, we believe, yet employed for railway purposes. The six spans of the celebrated High Level Bridge at Newcastle are but 125 feet each in width.—*The Engineer.*

A Lancashire Village.—Two banks seemed to have opened to receive a group of neat whitewashed cottages, and, after filling them with happiness, surrounded them with a curtain of trees to shelter them from the world without. Most of the cottages had gardens attached, filled with vegetables and flowers; and here and there a small orchard displayed its ripening apples, which dangled temptingly against latticed windows, or hung over high fences coaxing you to pluck them. The brawling river seemed to have been spoilt in its youth, and had been allowed to run wild; gossiping to and fro; mixing itself up with everything and everybody; here dividing, as if in very wantonness, a broad level piece of green sward that would otherwise have made an excellent bowling-green; there washing the roots of some high bank; yonder madly dancing over pebbles and broken rocks, running zig-zag on until it gets tamed in the broader bosom of a partner stream. In the field through which we pass some twenty cows are browsings. How they stare to see a stranger pass! Lower down a wild colt is careering round the pasture; now stopping suddenly at the gate, as if it had once intended to leap over it and then changed its mind. I hear the sound of a scythe, but I cannot see the mower; he may be on this side of the river, or he may be on the other, for, in truth, there are such strange sweet echoes speaking to each other across the valley, that I cannot distinguish whence a sound proceeds. There is a faint pattering of weavers' shuttles, now scarcely audible, but increasing in distinctness as we descend, until I hear the low creaking whistle of the loom-gearing mingling in homely accompaniment.—*A Day Out: a Summer Ramble in Daisy Nook.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 30th Dec., 1859.

Sir,—The leading articles in your valuable paper, of Tuesday and Wednesday last, are of great practical interest to the trade and commerce of Ireland.

I was very glad to read of the hopeful promise you hold out of the establishment of a new Bank in Dublin, not a mere bank of discounts, but one of cash credits—the good old system of the good old banks of former days—a system which has worked so admirably in Scotland, and which is equally applicable, and would be equally advantageous and appreciated in this country. Why should not Dublin enjoy the benefits and facilities of business conferred on Belfast and other localities? This is legitimate banking; discounting and renewing bills—"flying kites"—and fictitious paper, is injurious to the fair trader, while it mulcts him in usurious rates of interest and commission.

It is hard for the honest and struggling man to keep his head above water amidst such shoals of difficulties and dangers. Cash credits are granted to landlords, tenants, merchants, traders, artisans, &c., on good and solvent security, after due inquiry as to character, &c. All classes of the community are benefited, while the bank forms good and profitable connections. They tend, too, to enforce correct moral habits, frugality, and honesty. By means of "cash credits," judiciously afforded, the industrious and self-relying man may rise to competence, and even affluence, who, without such timely aid, might never have "begun life," or ventured on any business, "however limited." Cash credits are the "offspring" of a poor, but rising country.—Wishing the good cause every success, I remain, &c.,

Banker.

THE CRAMPTON STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—As your well-circulated columns are always open to suggestions tending to benefit our handsome and rapidly improving city of Dublin, I desire your medium to convey to the committee of the Public Statue, or Drinking Fountain, about to be erected in honour of the late eminent surgeon, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., eminent alike as a scholar, a citizen, and a gentleman, whose science and whose labours lend imperishable fame even to the distinguished medical school of which he was both president and practitioner—the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland—namely, to apply to the board of Trinity College for leave to take, as it were, "a niche" out of the College railings in Nassau-street, as a most appropriate position for the testimonial to this great Irishman; thus placing the monument in the very scene of his usefulness and of his labours—in this great thoroughfare, which daily witnessed his attention and solicitude for those of all classes and of all ages, who sought his aid, his counsel, or his advice.

The College authorities, it is to be hoped, would lend a willing assent to such a proposition to perpetuate, upon their own ground, the name and memory of one who sheds lustre equally upon their city and their University.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A Wellwisher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

December 30th, 1859.

Dear Sir,—Having seen some remarks in your paper of the 27th inst., with regard to the colour of the uniform to be worn by the Volunteer Rifles, I would suggest a uniform of the colour of the dust of the roads, as worn by our troops on service in India, during the hot season, in preference to the brown grey suggested by the Horse Guards commission.—I enclose my card, and remain yours,

A Subscriber.

ROYAL CHARTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In a recent impression, a plan was suggested whereby a communication between a vessel in distress and the shore might be effected by means of a kite made of oiled silk. There appears to me to be a good deal of feasibility in the project, but, instead of oiled silk, which, from its lightness, might fail to reach the desired point, I would suggest a kite of light canvas made upon a frame-work sufficiently strong, but not too heavy; to the kite there should be a long cord attached to its body, by which the people on shore could pull it down when it should reach the proper altitude. I am, yours,

Nauticus.

Lord Dundonald's Youth.—Having a relative in the army who possessed influence at the Horse Guards, a military commission was procured for me; so that I had simultaneously the honour of being an officer in his Majesty's 104th Regiment and a nominal seaman on board my uncle's ship. By way of initiation into the mysteries of the military profession I was placed under the tuition of an old sergeant, whose first lessons well accorded with his instructions not to pay attention to my foibles. My hair, cherished with boyish pride, was formally cut, and plastered back with a vile composition of candle-grease and flour, to which was added the torture incident to the cultivation of an incipient *queue.* My neck, from childhood open to the lowland breeze, was encased in an inflexible leathern collar or stock, selected according to my preceptor's notions of military propriety; these almost verging on strangulation. A blue semi-military tunic, with red collar and cuffs, in imitation of the Windsor uniform, was provided, and, to complete the *tout ensemble*, my father, who was a determined Whig partisan, insisted on my wearing yellow waistcoat and breeches; yellow being the Whig colour, of which I was admonished never to be ashamed. A more certain mode of calling into action the dormant obstinacy of a sensitive, high-spirited lad could not have been devised than that of converting him into a caricature, hateful to himself and ridiculous to others. As may be imagined, my costume was calculated to attract attention, the more so from being accompanied by a stature beyond my years. Passing one day near the Duke of Northumberland's palace, at Charing-cross, I was beset by a troop of ragged boys, evidently bent on amusing themselves at expense of my personal appearance, and, in their peculiar slang, indulging in comments thereon far more critical than complimentary. Stung to the quick, I made my escape from them, and, rushing home, begged my father to let me go to sea with my uncle, in order to save me from the degradation of floured head, pigtail, and yellow breeches. This burst of despair aroused the indignation of the parent and the Whig, and the reply was a sound cuffing. Remonstrance was useless, but my dislike to everything military became confirmed, and the events of that day certainly cost his Majesty's 104th Regiment an officer, notwithstanding that my military training proceeded with redoubled severity.—*The Autobiography of a Seaman, by the Earl of Dundonald.*

The Beaver.—The flesh of the beaver is much prized by the Indian and Canadian voyagers, especially when, the hair having been singed off, it is roasted in the skin. In some districts it has required all the influence of the fur trade to restrain the hunters from sacrificing a considerable number of beavers every year to secure the enjoyment of this luxury; and Indians of note have generally had one feast in the season wherein a roasted beaver was the prime dish. In flavour it resembles pork, but the lean is dark-coloured, the fat oily, and it requires a strong stomach to sustain a full meal of it. The tail, which is considered a great luxury, consists of a gristly kind of fat, as rich but not so nauseating as that of the body. Cartwright speaks of the beaver as "the most delicious eating of any animal in the known world." It is not, however, for the delicacy of their flesh, but for the peculiar closeness of their soft and glossy fur, that man has carried on a war against these inoffensive quadrupeds. That this fur was in great request at an early period is proved by a proclamation issued in the year 1638, by which it was forbidden to make use of any materials for hats except beaver stuff and beaver wool. From this time the attention of the North American Indians was directed towards these animals, and vast numbers of them were annually destroyed. At length, the exigencies of fashion were supplied. When silk hats came in, the annual slaughter of thousands of beavers gradually slackened, and they are beginning to increase in their native retreats—a singular instance this of the fashions of London and Paris affecting the very existence of a prolific race of animals in the New World!—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

Fish's Nests.—M. Valenciennes has just presented to the Academy of Sciences, in the name of Dr. Fleury, chief of the medical staff at St. Pierre and Miquelon, several specimens of nests built by fish in the vicinity of Newfoundland. They are generally found attached to the lines thrown out to catch cod-fish, from depths of about 60 yards. The diameters of these nests vary from 1½ to 7 inches, and their depth from 2 to 2½ inches. They are round and their sides rather thick. The creature, whatever it is, builds them by entwining the branches of several aquatic polypi, such as the sertularia, cellaria, catenicella, &c., among which are found enlaced numerous shells of the mytilut borealis, with an immense quantity of the spawn of that species. Aristotle tells us that there are fish endowed with the instinct of building nests among the marine algæ. Pliny says that the phycis (a fish unknown to us) is the only one that builds nests in the algæ, and lays its spawn therein. Ovid also alludes to this fish. Gessner thinks it must have belonged to the genus asellus (whiting), and even names the capian (mallotus villosus) as answering best to the description of the phycis. Now, all Newfoundland sailors know the capain, and await its arrival in order to begin fishing for cod; it spawns among the banks there, and it is therefore not impossible that this little fish may be the builder of these nests. Gessner states that Bishop Pellicier, of Montpelier, had seen both the gudgeon and hippocampus spawn amid the algæ. Recently M. Nordmann announced that there were nests built in the Black Sea; so that we may conclude that there are four or five different species of fish that possess this wonderful instinct. The gasterosteus aculeatus, a small, sweet water fish, is known to build nests, and M. Coste has been enabled to witness this fact in the tanks of the College de France, and to publish a very accurate design of these nests. M. Valenciennes concluded his communication by stating that he had been told by the fishermen of the island of Sen, opposite the dangerous point of Penmarck (Finisterre), that lobsters, which always keep at a great depth, sometimes exceeding seventy-five fathoms, build very neat nests for their young.

THE FIRE IN WESTMINSTER.

A coroner's inquest was opened on Wednesday, on the bodies of Henry John Billson, Sarah Billson, Eliza Chapman, and Clarissa Chapman, whose deaths had been occasioned by a fire early on Friday morning last, at the premises of Mr. A C. Hook, land surveyor, situate in Little George's-street, Westminster. On the return of the jury from the dead-house, where they had viewed the bodies, to the Guildhall, where the inquest was held, the following evidence taken:—

Jesse Nye, a clerk, living in the house opposite, No. 6, knew all the deceased persons by name. Henry John Billson was about twenty months old. Sarah Billson was three years old. They were the children of Mr. Henry Billson, who was an articled clerk. A little past two o'clock on Friday morning he awoke, and saw from his window the reflection of a fire in the kitchen of Mr. Hook's house. He hastened downstairs and ran to call a fire-escape. There was a bar across Little George's-street, which would prevent an easy access by that way for the fire-escape, and he assisted in removing it. The escape ladder was then, by the assistance of a policeman, put up against the second-floor window. Some of the windows were broken.

Charles Nye, also living at No. 6. was returning home early on Friday morning, when he saw that Mr. Hook's house was on fire. He assisted in bringing up the fire-escape. The ladder was placed against the centre window of the second floor of the burning house. The rope which was used for the purpose of raising the additional ladder, so as to reach the third floor, was let loose, but in attempting to work it the upper end of the ladder, on being drawn out from the side of the fire-escape, came in contact with the house No. 6, on the opposite side of Little-George's-street. Efforts were then made to turn the escape ladder on one side, so as to admit of the additional length being raised, but in doing so the lever by some accident became broken. The man who had charge of the ladder then went up the short part of it, but on reaching the second floor staircase window a dense mass of smoke met him in the face, and he could not proceed any further. The escape ladder was then put aside. The fire engines reached the spot about 20 minutes or half an hour afterwards. The street was wide enough to have allowed the ladder to be raised to the third floor if the breakage of the lever had not occurred.

Sarah Anne Gadd, servant to Mrs. Chapman, went to bed on Thursday night at half-past 11 o'clock, leaving all the family up. When she went to bed there was a very large fire in the kitchen grate. The family had been washing, and her mistress had placed the clothes on the backs of the chairs near the fire for the purpose of drying. She knew that it was her mistress' intention that they should remain there to dry. The first thing she heard after going to bed and having fallen asleep was the breaking of glass. She immediately ran upstairs and examined Mrs. Chapman's door. She met her at the door, and said that she thought the house was on fire, as it was full of smoke. She did not see any flame. She left her mistress and went to Mr. Hook's lumber room at the top of the house, opened the window and got out. She had previously seen Miss Chapman in her bed room. Hearing violent screaming, she turned back, but the smoke was so great that she was forced to get out of the window again, and from a small parapet she jumped down on the roof of a stable in Mr. Serjeant Wrangham's yard, where she believed she remained upwards of three-quarters of an hour, when she was released by Serjeant Wrangham's female servant.

James George Fleming, engineer of the Fire Brigade at the Chandos station, was examined, but gave no evidence of importance. He had assisted in the search for and removal of the bodies on the morning after the fire.

Mr. Edward Higgs, of 8, Dartmouth-street, said he was a builder, and that he had been requested by Mr. Hook to examine the premises, and to enclose them. On inspecting the premises himself, he found in the kitchen fireplace one iron hanging on the front of the grate, another on the hob, and a third within the fender. The kitchen was divided from the adjoining room by a wooden partition only. There was very little damage indeed done in the parlour kitchen. The whole of the staircase, from top to bottom, was woodwork and was entirely destroyed. There was nothing to justify him in asserting positively that the fire took place in the kitchen, but there was every probability that it did.

James Parish, of the A division, said that about half-past two o'clock on Friday morning he was coming down Great George's-street, and while passing Little George's-street he discovered the fire and knocked violently at the door. Presently some one came to the door and unbolted it. A woman looked out and asked what was the matter. He told her the house was on fire, and that she must come out directly and not stay for anything. She would not come out, but turned back again and left the door partly open, without saying anything. The sergeant of the division, then came up and sent for the engine at the Chandos station. He remained at the door, and after a minute or so a woman (he did not know whether she was the same who had opened the door) came to the first floor window with a child in her arms. She threw out the child, and it was caught by a man standing by witness' side. He then called upon her to throw herself out, which she did, and he caught hold of her; and thereby broke her fall.

Mr. Tebbut, the landlord of the Green Man, opposite to No. 13a, Little George's-street, described what he called the blundering manner in which the man who had charge of the fire-escape attempted to raise it against the third floor window. He did not think the lever was broken when the ladder was first partially up.

The Secretary of the Fire Escape Society here produced a model of the fire escape, and explained how it happened that the upper ladder could not be raised after the escape had been brought into the narrow part of the street, within the bar which has been so often mentioned. The only blame that could possibly attach to the fire escape man was, that he did not raise the ladder before he got into the narrow part of Little George's-street. The man had always been very steady, and witness had never had any reason to find fault with him since he had been in the society's service.

Several policemen were examined, and Mr. Rogers, the vestry clerk, said that the authorities of the parish of St. Margaret did not complain of the police sending to the fire brigade station for engines, but they did consider it open to censure that they should have omitted to send for the parish engines, which were close at hand.

Inspector Butt considered that the course pursued by Parish and Sergeant Beard was the proper one to have been adopted. He denied that any prejudice existed against calling for the parish engines, but it must be obvious that the fire brigade stations having men always on the spot ready for an emergency, and who were constantly employed in working fire engines, were to be preferred to the parish, the engines of which were comparatively seldom employed.

Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the fire brigade, said, from the evidence he had heard that day he had not the slightest doubt that the fire originated in the kitchen. Perhaps, if an engine had been on the spot immediately the alarm was given, and under the management of a competent person, the fire might have been put out. He agreed with Inspector Butt that parish engines were seldom in a good and efficient condition, or often under the care of competent persons.

Some other witnesses were examined, and the inquiry was then adjourned till Thursday.

A Lady Housebreaker.—The Court of Assizes of the Lozere, sitting at Mende, has just tried a woman named Negro for housebreaking at Chateauneut. The only remarkable feature in the case is the manner in which the criminal was discovered. A man and his wife, named Roux, living at Chateauneut, left home on 11th August, to pass a few days at a watering-place in the neighbourhood. On the second night after they left, their house was broken into and robbed. On being informed of it they returned home, and it was found that the thief had taken two napoleons, a gold ring, and various articles of wearing apparel, and a quantity of cheese and meat. Roux had no reason to suspect any one in particular, but said he was determined to find out the guilty party, and would consult a fortune-teller on the matter. He accordingly left home for that purpose, but merely went back to the watering-place. On the same day the woman Negro went to ask Mme. Roux if her husband was really gone to consult the conjuror, and appeared greatly alarmed on being assured of the fact. The next morning Mme. Roux found most of the stolen articles, including the money and ring, lying on the threshold of the street door. The same day the prisoner carried to the commissary of police a parcel, which she pretended to have found hidden in a potato field, and in it were the rest of the things stolen from M. Roux. She was soon after arrested and committed for trial. The jury found her guilty, and the court sentenced her to three years' imprisonment.

An Honest Thief.—Frederick Douglass tells the following story:—When he was a slave in Maryland, he observed that an old negro, named Sandy, had the appearance of being always well fed, and looked very fat. He asked Sandy if he would explain how it happened so. "Wall," says Sandy, "I steals it." Douglass remonstrating on this point, Sandy replied (pointing to a pig), "D'ye see dat ere animal dere?" "Yes." "Wall, dat ere and I massa's property; derefore put dat dere property in dis property, an it's all right."—*American Paper.*

Exports of British Coal.—Messrs. W. and H. Laird, of Liverpool, give the following statistics of the exports of coal from various British ports during the month of November last:—Northern ports, 228,694; Yorkshire ports, 34,557; Liverpool, 44,026; Severn ports, 118,119; Scotch ports, 33,251. Total, November, 1859, 458,647; total November, 1858, 367,408; total, January to November inclusive, 1859, 6,124,710; total, January to November inclusive, 1858, 5,696,786. This shows an increase over the corresponding month of 1858 of 91,239.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* announces the departure from Vienna for Frohsdorf of the Count de Chambord, who had visited the capital to pass a few days with the Duke of Modena.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR JANUARY.

Mr. Longworth's Hounds meet—Jan. 3d, Waterstown; 6th, The Doone; 10th, Rossmount; 13th, New Park—At ten o'clock.

The Carlow and Island Hunt—3d, Oak Park; 5th, Ballydaw Wood; 7th, Bally Islands—At eleven.

The Curraghmore Fox Hounds—3d, Phelan's Hotel, Carrick-on-Suir; 4th(?) Gardenmorris—At eleven.

The Queen's County Hounds—3d, Tallyho Bridge; 6th, Abbeyleix—At eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—3d, Coolmore Gate; 7th, Kilcooly Abbey—At eleven.

The Kildare Hunt—2d, Kilcock; 3d, Blesinton; 5th, Bray; 7th, Naas; 10th, Russborough; 12th, Dunmurry; 14th, Sallins—At eleven.

The Kilkenny Hunt—2d, Jenkinstown; 4th, Thomastown; 6th, Kilfane; 9th, Club-house; 11th, Foyle Bridge; 13th, Shankill—At a quarter to eleven.

The Muskerry Hounds—2d, Innoshannon; 6th, Derry—At half-past ten.

The Killultagh Harriers—4th, Dundrod; 7th, Castle Robin; 11th, Brookhill; 14th, Ballymacash; 18th, Nutt's (Killead); 21st, Whinny Hill; 25th, Smith's (Pitmeave); 28th, Knockcairn—At half-past eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—2d, Flathouse; 4th, the Ward; 7th, Blackbull; 9th, Eight-mile Stone, Ashbourne Road; 11th, Dunboyne; 14th, Kilbride; 16th, Blackbull; 18th, Nine-mile Stone, Ashbourne Road; 21st, Priestown Cross-roads; 23d, Seven-mile Stone, Ashbourne Road; 25th, Flathouse; 28th, Ballymacarney; 30th, Dunboyne—At one.

The Lissadell Harriers—2d, Ardtrasna; 6th, Cloverhill—At eleven.

The Akbar Frigate Reformatory.—The instruction is plain, and suitable to the future wants of the lads, and quite free from the excrescences which often grow on our national schools. A great part of the success of the system results from the admirable manner in which the lads are watched at night. Where this is not done, and where they are herded, bedded close to each other in dark rooms, without perfect surveillance, I believe that infinitely more corruption takes place at night than the whole day's discipline can counteract. The boys in the Akbar are formed into divisions—port and starboard watches—each of these again is divided into subdivisions, each of these has a first and second captain over it, selected from the leading names on the tablet of trustworthy boys; and these, together with the assistant purser's stewards, and the cook's mate, all are made to rank as petty officers. These sub-divisions sleep as well as mess together, and form separate little companies, of whom the captain is the head; and he is responsible, to a certain extent, for the conduct of the boys under his charge. They all sleep together in their hammocks, in the cockpit, which is well lighted at night; and all night long, not only is there an officer always in command of the watch, but one of the boys parades up and down on each side of the long row of hammocks, having one hour watches, the whole night through. All talking is forbidden, and, what is more, effectually prevented.—*Once a Week.*

Town and Country.—True health consists in the harmonious performance of all the functions of life, and harmony in this respect is secured and promoted by adapting the several organs and systems of the body as much as possible to the external conditions upon which their just exercise depends. Thus the lungs need sufficiently pure air, the stomach good food, and the brain and nervous system require that every influence which affects the consciousness should be grateful. I do not here state the whole case, but only what the occasion would appear to demand. Now, if there be defect or vice in any of the conditions just adverted to, the result, proximate or remote, must always be some injury to the health. The effect, from littleness of the cause, may scarcely be perceptible, but undoubtedly a prejudicial result of some kind or degree must always ensue from deviations from the strict laws of health. To apply this doctrine. Certain constitutions require in an especial manner that the inspired air should be pure, in order that the health be sustained in fair ordinary measure; in such instances, a country residence will generally be found the best. This is most frequently the case in scrofulous habits of body, particularly if the temperament be phlegmatic. Young children almost always flourish more in the country than in towns, especially in summer. It must yet be noted that, in winter, and in very exposed situations, there is greater liability to inflammatory disease, and more virulence upon its occurrence. These countervailing circumstances, however, may very well be obviated by corresponding watchfulness and care. Now, on the other hand, there are persons so constituted that health depends much more upon moral and social influences than upon any extraordinary advantages affecting the respiration. Such individuals will often enjoy much better health in the town, or the immediate suburbs, than in the country; always supposing that some fair judgment has been exercised in the choice of a dwelling-house. Where the mind is active, and the disposition social, the dull and tame tranquillity of a country life, and its comparative loneliness, operate prejudicially upon the brain and nervous system through the mind, and thus the health becomes deteriorated at its source—in the very springs of life. It is under circumstances of this kind that the invigorating effects of a temporary London life are often seen, if dissipation and excess do not antagonise them. To hard-working persons, whose days are actively engaged in the commerce and busy pursuits of a town, the comparative calm and repose of evenings in the country are obviously beneficial. Yet, where the permanent residence is rural, the wives and the grown-up daughters but too often suffer from want of due activity in the brain and nervous system, productive of hysteria, low spirits, and other such mischiefs. There is, in these cases, a constant but unsatisfied craving for some sort of change, unrelieved by those little gatherings which, in the present scattered state of our more opulent classes, have become impracticable, and which, under other circumstances, were the more recreative, probably because without formality and largely improvised. Women in this state of things, living in the country, do not enjoy that succession of varied and agreeable impressions upon the mind which is so essential to harmonious action of the organism—the necessary condition of true health.—*Dr. Noble on Fallacies concerning the Production of Epidemic Diseases.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

By Royal Letters Patent.

Newly Invented Application of Hardened Gum-coloured India-Rubber, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth,

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastification, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER.
32, MERRION-SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience) Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal Colege of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home---9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings---Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules---Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Mr. O'Duffy, the only assistant to Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist of St. Vincent's Hospital from the year 1852 to 1858 begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he may be consulted relative to the new American discovery for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of *vulcanised India-rubber*, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, or Gutta Percha.

Also, on all Cases of Defective Articulation and Mastication, arising from the loss of teeth or the *injurious effects* produced by artificial ones, supplied by incompetent Dentists, which has prevented many from availing themselves of one of the greatest inventions of the age, tending as they do to improve the appearance of the face, when properly adapted; also helping to give a healthy tone to the stomach by assisting mastication.

Mr. O'Duffy having for six years solely designed and personally executed for all Mr. Dogherty's patients, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, also plates for remedying irregularities in children's teeth, trusts will be sufficient guarantee for his experience in all branches of his profession.

MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgeon Dentist,
75, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home Daily from Nine till Six.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. Egar, Dentist brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India rubber, as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised India-rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. Egar, Dentist, 16, Suffolk-street, (One Door from Grafton-Street), Dublin. At Home from Nine till Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.

Ten per cent. is the reduction now accomplished in the price of Leather, and all Boots in my establishment are correspondingly reduced from this date.

THOMAS DUNNE, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
December 6th

CORNS, BUNNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS—Mr. Dunne, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, Upper Ormond-Quay, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

The Boot department, both on the Quay and Lower Sackville-street, is fully stocked with the most suitable articles for the present [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA.

We take the following from the *Calcutta Englishman* of the 22d of November:—

"The condition and prospects of commerce are certainly not improved since our report of a fortnight since. In exports there is almost literally nothing doing, as will be seen in our Price Current. The prices here of all leading produce are too high to admit of speculation, nor do reports from home give any hope of improvement in a general way. On the 19th instant the Peninsular and Oriental steam ship Nubia arrived with passengers, being an extra steamer put on to enable the company to bring out the number of passengers in excess of the accommodation afforded by the regular mail steamers. There has been bad weather down the Bay of Bengal, so that we are yet without the usual telegram advising the arrival of the Nemesis at Galle, where she was due about the 20th instant, so that we are yet without the actual announcement of Mr. Wilson's advent, which we expect by that ship."

THE VICEROY'S PROGRESS.

The following is from Cawnpore, dated the 4th of November:—

"The day before yesterday the Governor-General held a levee, which passed off in the usual manner. The civilians were introduced by Mr. Thornhill, the Commissioner, and the military by Colonel Bruce, of the Bengal Artillery. The senior officer at Cawnpore, Brigadier Denniss, who, in the absence of Sir John Inglis, commands the division, was not called up from Allahabad.

"CAWNPORE, Nov. 5.—The Governor-General left us this morning. His Excellency now moves towards Futtehpur, and after a short stay there proceeds to Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, and Peshawur. He returns thence to Umballah where the Governor-General's camp is to be broken up, and whence a great portion of the Staff accompanies his lordship to the hills of Simla."

CHINA.

We take the following from the Hongkong *Overland Mail* of the 15th of November:—

"The London mail of the 20th of September has not arrived here up to the hour of our going to press, but intelligence has been received from England, *via* Bombay, up to the 19th September.

"It is reported that the Americans are already in the field as mediators between China and the two offended European Powers. At least his Excellency, Mr. Ward, left Shanghae on the 2nd inst., to meet the Governor-General of Kiangsu. Kwanshan, the place of meeting, is where Iliang received Colonel Marshall and Mr. M'Lane; and the Chinese believe that Ho has been instructed by the Emperor to see if the Americans can do anything to arrange matters with France and England. At the same time the Imperial Government is gathering together its very limited means of defence, lest matters should be pushed to extremity. The scanty supply of rice at Pekin, and its consequent high price, may lead to the starvation of myriads of helpless and unoffending persons in the event of energetic measures being adopted by the foreign Powers.

"From Japan we learn that Mr. Consul-General Alcock has made arrangements, at Hakodadi (a small town with few public buildings), for the establishment of the Consulship there under Mr. C. P. Hodgson. The currency question has at last been satisfactorily arranged, and Itzobues are to be exchanged for Mexicans, at the rate of 311 for 100. Increasing confidence exists between foreigners and the Japanese Government. The most important intelligence from Japan is that commissioners are to be sent from it to the United States, as was provided for in the treaty concluded by Mr. Townshend Harris. It was hardly expected that that clause of the treaty would be carried out, but the Japanese Government has signified its intention of doing so, and has already appointed commissioners, who are to leave in the Powhatan in February next, the date fixed by the treaty. The mission will consist of two commissioners, two censors who have to report on the conduct of the commissioners, three lieutenant-governors, eight generals and colonels, two interpreters, two physicians, and 40 servants.

"Laou, lately the Acting Governor of Canton, has been made governor of the Two Kwang, and Kiling, a relative of Ki-ying, and lately governor of Kiangsu, has been made governor of Canton city.

"We are glad to hear that the liberal scheme of emigration to the West Indies sanctioned by the British Government is meeting with success, and that so many families have already been secured that a large supply may be looked for when the rice crop is all gathered in. It was one of the old China notions that respectable Chinese women could not be got to emigrate at any price; but the native Government of Kwang-tung has co-operated in the regulation of the traffic, and much has been effected by the activity of European gentlemen who know the peasantry well, and enjoy their confidence. Laou, the new Governor-General, urged by the Commissioners of Canton, promises his active support to emigration so long as it is properly conducted, and nothing will do more than a really good system to check the irregularities and atrocities connected with that to Cuba."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The following are extracts from a letter from Madrid, dated December 23rd:—

"I think I told you a day or two ago that Mr. Buchanan (the British Minister at Madrid) had received orders not to say anything about the claims for six months. This, however, is not the case. I had heard the fact in a quarter usually well informed; but I now find that it was not exact, or at least that a change has occurred, for the Minister has spoken about the debt within the last two days, and some discussion has arisen about a small sum, the difference between the total amount claimed and that which is admitted as due. The English Government demands in round numbers £500,000, and ours is prepared to pay £483 000; the difference, you see, is not very great. The English Government, it must be said, does not press for immediate payment; that is to say, it will receive it in four instalments; but it is probable that our Government will pay the whole at once. In doing so it will satisfy public opinion, which is still greatly irritated in consequence of these pressing demands, which are thought to be so tradesmanlike; and public opinion is so decided as to come to the succour of the Government. Nevertheless, the Minister of Finance has been so stupid as to stifle a feeling which would have assumed large proportions, under the pretext that there were funds enough in the Treasury to pay the claim. You will have seen the exposition of the Cadiz merchants, rich enough of themselves to pay off the whole claim; the Madrid bankers have likewise proposed to the Minister of Finance to open a subscription which would have covered the whole amount in a single day. The Madrid papers state that an offer has been made from Valladolid of 4,000,000 of reals (£40,000) to the Government, and that offers of a similar kind come in every day. It is owing to the Government we possess that this display of enthusiasm has not been encouraged.

"As to what relates to the military operations, you have the despatches, to which I think you may give credence, for I see that the letters which we receive are very nearly in accordance with them, both as respects numbers and the results. It is beyond dispute that our soldiers are superior to the Moors in handling steel. The latter do not stand the bayonet charge. On the other hand, in the use of firearms the Moors are quite as skilful, or perhaps more so, than our soldiers. They are certainly very intrepid, and bold even to rashness. They rush on in a frenzy of fanaticism, even to the very mouth of the cannon. They are strong, agile, and robust, taller than our men, and yet our men go at them hand to hand—the bayonet against the *gumia*, sometimes with the Catalan knife or the *navaja*. Of the moral courage of our soldiers, of their power of resistance, their sobriety, their force of endurance, I need say nothing to you. They are literally encamped on a morass, yet they do not complain; nay more, they never lose their natural good humour; they are full of wit and pleasantry, and the guitar is heard on every side. With all this I should earnestly desire that they were in a more comfortable condition, for sickness is heavy upon them in their unhealthy encampment. This is the reason why we wish our army to advance and quit its entrenched camp. It would have done so before this had it not been for the torrents of rain which have again set in, and which may impede the operations for a month or two. But we hope the weather will not disgust us with the war, and you know the constancy and the tenacity of the Spanish character. Twenty thousand men are now put in movement for Africa, at the disposal of O Donnell, and with these he will have 50,000 in campaign.

"For the last few days rumours have circulated about a foreigner who was said to have come with full powers from the Emperor of Morocco to treat of peace. He was described as a Neapolitan, and as having the support of more than one diplomatist, and it was even whispered that he had a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I do not, however, find any trace of this personage. I have spoken with several diplomatists, who also had heard a vague rumour to that effect, but did not believe it. Nothing is known of him at the Foreign-office here. On the other hand, it is said that the Sultan is not disposed just now to treat of peace, and it is even very much doubted whether he will be after the capture of Tetuan, in case we take it, as we hope to do. It would be otherwise if we occupied Tangier."

FRENCH SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN THE ITALIAN WAR.—For some days past several wounded soldiers have continued to arrive in Paris from Italy. They state that there are not more than 300 of their wounded comrades remaining in the hospital of Cremona. They belong to the 8th, 49th, 86th, and 98th Regiments of the Line, and the 15th battalion of Riflemen.

THE CONVICTS AT THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.—These islands—selected in the first instance as a penal settlement for mutineers, deserters, and rebels concerned in the Indian mutiny—are destined eventually to receive all or chief part of the convicts in India who may be sentenced to transportation. Those already sent to the islands were in the first instance set to clear Chatham Island, by removing the brushwood and roots and other matter which encumber the ground—a work which will occupy a considerable time, owing to the density of the jungle; and the superintendent of Port Blair says that he was prepared to receive 10,000 convicts during the last year. One of the Indian mutineers, shortly after his arrival endeavoured to excite his fellow prisoners to mutiny, and was tried, convicted, and executed. On one occasion eleven of the convicts escaped on a raft, at another time 21. One of the latter number delivered himself up to the authorities, and the report states that he was in a debilitated state from want of food and water, and covered with vermin, that infested even his ears and eyelids, adhering so firmly that he could not remove them. He stated that, having along with others been duped by a fellow-prisoner, who pretended to have held communication with one of the aborigines, who promised assistance on the part of a rajah, they escaped, and after traversing the South Andaman by the sea shore for a long period, they were attacked by about a hundred savages, one of whose arrows inflicted a mortal wound on the convict leader. His account of the privations which he endured in effecting his escape from the savages had a good effect upon the convicts, none of whom have since tried to escape. The convicts are formed into gangs or sections of 25, four of which constitute a division, under a convict division gangsman. Each convict receives a fair day's wages for a fair day's labour, out of which he has to supply himself with food, clothing, cooking utensils, and working implements, the Government alone providing medicines and medical comforts. The rate of pay varies from two to three and a half annas per day. In the event of an idler existing in a section, it is competent for his fellow-labourers, by forming themselves into a jury, to decided what reduction shall be made in his share of the earnings of the gang. The convicts are permitted to send for their families, and to the convicts whose families may join the permission is given to reclaim and cultivate land free of rent during their own and their wife's lifetime, pecuniary assistance being given them by the Government according to the extent of land taken, and the number of the family. The stores required for the establishment are at present, of course, all imported from Madras or Calcutta. The reports of the medical officers state that of 773 convicts who had arrived up to the 16th June, 1859, there had occurred 64 deaths in hospital; that 140 had escaped uncaptured, or had committed suicide; and 67 had been executed; leaving 481 only of the number. The first batch of convicts arrived on the 10th March, 1858, so that it would appear that in three months the losses from all causes had amounted to 292. There were in addition to these 72 sick in the hospitals. The medical officer adds that, "Considering that many of the convicts received were in a sickly and weakly state when received, that the season is unhealthy, and the nature of the work on which the convicts are employed is severe to men unaccustomed to it, and that the clearance of dense jungle in all parts of the world is necessarily unhealthy, I do not think that the amount of sickness and mortality, though great, is greater than might be expected."

LOSS OF THE PARAMATTA.

The Board of Trade issued yesterday the report and decision upon the inquiry which took place before Mr. Traill, police magistrate, and Captain Harris, as nautical assessor, into the circumstances attending the loss of the Royal Mail steamship Paramatta:—

"Greenwich Police Court, Dec. 19, 1859.

"My Lords,—In compliance with your lordship's instructions I have, with the assistance of Captain Harris, as nautical assessor, made inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship Paramatta, which was wrecked on the 30th June last, in lat. 18.38 N. and lon. 64.52 W., on a reef called the Horseshoe, lying off the Island of Anegada, one of the Virgin Islands. The investigation was adjourned from the 10th day of November last till the 9th inst., in order to procure the attendance of some of the officers and men whose evidence was considered to be of importance. This circumstance will account to your lordships for the delay which has taken place in making this report.

"The Paramatta was a paddle steamship, of 2,166 tons register, the property of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company. She was a very fine ship, fitted out with the utmost care, and at great expense. She was manned by an efficient crew of 120 officers and men, and was commanded by Captain Edward Joseph Baynton, who, being considered one of the most experienced and careful of the company's officers, was appointed to take charge of her on this her first voyage. Captain Baynton holds a Board of Trade certificate of competency as master, dated December 23, 1850. Previously to the ship leaving Southampton her compasses were carefully adjusted and corrected, and on the 17th June she took her departure for the Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. The weather during the whole voyage was uninterruptedly fine and clear, and the only untoward occurrence was an injury to the starboard paddle wheel on the 24th June, by its coming in contact with some floating wreck, as was supposed, which caused a delay of some hours for repair, but did not otherwise interfere with the ship's navigation.

"On the 30th of June the ship's position at noon, by observation, was in lat. 19.56 N., and lon. 62.48 W., Sombrero bearing 26 S., 45 W., distant about 89 miles. Her course was then laid at S. 20 W. This course was steered until 6.50 p.m., at which time Sombrero ought, according to expectation, to have been sighted. It was not sighted; nevertheless the course was laid at W.S.W., being a direct course from Sombrero to St. Thomas. At 7.25 an observation of the north star for latitude gave 18.40 N. At 8 p.m. the course was altered to S.W. by W., and at 8.20 p.m. another observation of the same star gave 18.38 N. The S.W. by W. course was continued till 9.15 p.m., when it was altered to S.W., another point to the southward, on which course the ship was steering when she went on the Horseshoe reef, and has since become a total wreck.

"The object of this investigation is to ascertain the cause of this apparently unaccountable deviation from the proper and supposed course of the ship, to judge whether and to what extent there was a default in her navigation, and to point out such reasonable precautions as might have prevented the disaster; and I have now the honour of submitting for your lordships' consideration the minutes of the evidence taken by me, together with a statement of the reasons which have led me to the conclusion that the ship was lost through the default of Captain Baynton, the master.

"It appears by the evidence that the outward-bound ships of the Royal Mail Company always take the Sombrero channel when bound for St. Thomas. This channel lies between the islands of Sombrero to the east, and Virgin Gorda to the west, and is about 40 miles in width. The Horseshoe reef, on which the ship was wrecked, lies nearly west from Sombrero about 45 miles. Sombrero is a low island of about 1½ miles in length; Virgin Gorda is high land, and the Horseshoe reef is a dangerous reef, level, or nearly so, with the water's edge. On the night of the 30th June, Captain Baynton states that Sombrero might have been seen six miles off, and Virgin Gorda 18 or 20 miles. In passing through the Sombrero Channel, if not absolutely necessary, it is at least most desirable to sight the Island of Sombrero, if only for the purpose of verifying the longitude of the ship before entering a channel where currents are known to exist. A current is supposed to run at about the rate of one mile an hour in a westerly, or northerly and westerly, direction; but the exact direction or strength is dependent on the wind, and is not always known with certainty. To avoid any risk from this or other possible causes of deviation, those best acquainted with the locality consider it prudent, when Sombrero has not been sighted, to steer a course S. by W., or S.S.W., till as far to the southward, probably, as the latitude of Virgin Gorda, in 18.30 N., and to go at moderate speed till land is sighted. By steering a southerly course, a ship gets into an open sea, away from the dangerous reefs and shoals in the neighbourhood of Anegada, and by slowing her engines she can stop and take soundings in time to escape danger, should she, as was the case with the Paramatta, have run much further to the westward than appeared by the reckoning. These precautions were, however, wholly neglected by Captain Baynton, and the reason he gives for neglecting them was that he had full confidence in his observations. There does not, however, appear to have been any good reason for such confidence, for having been disappointed in his confident expectation of sighting Sombrero at 6.50 p.m., when he had run his distance, he ought to have suspected the accuracy of his observations; and having no certainty as to his longitude, he should have kept on his course of S. 20 W. for another hour at least, which would have brought him clear of the danger; or even had he put the ship on the S. W. course at 6.50, instead of at 9.15 p.m., and have slowed his engines, so as to have been able to stop the ship immediately on the appearance of danger, he might have avoided the loss. His not having taken these precautions, therefore, but proceeding at a speed of 12½ knots an hour on a course which would only have been safe after having sighted Sombrero, was a great default, and was the cause of the loss of the ship. There was the less excuse for this want of proper caution, that Captain Baynton was not pressed for time, and was acting in utter disregard of the printed instructions of the company, which were as follows:—

"'Several instances have shown that where doubts existed as to the exact position of the ship, and nothing but the order to stop her till day light was required to ensure safety—where a sailing vessel would certainly have hove to—and where, moreover, no great object was to be gained by rashly proceeding, the speed has been maintained, and the most disastrous consequences have followed. Indeed, there can be no question that a few hours' occasional stoppage at night, or keeping a wider offing in rounding capes and shoals, would have prevented every case of stranding that has occurred to this company's ships.

"'No other course, therefore, remains for the directors than to give this final notice, that in every case when the printed instructions shall appear (upon the usual examination of the log) to have been departed from, it will be followed by the certain dismissal of the captain, and also, in all probability, of the chief officer, whatever length of time they may have been in the company's service, or however high their previous character, and without the least consideration as to whether any damage resulted from the occasion or not.'

"And also, of the further special and strict directions in writing, dated the 6th June last, given to him on his departure, which were as follows, viz.:—

"'Your particular attention is requested to the navigation, &c., connected with the approach to St. Thomas, the shoals, currents, reefs, &c., in the vicinity of Anegada, Sombrero, &c., being the most dangerous and uncertain in the whole region of the company's operations.'

"With such special and prudent instructions from home, any officer of the company would be open to severe censure for such disregard of them, as in the case of the Paramatta, even if by good luck no accident had occurred or injury have followed. There can be no doubt that either Captain Baynton's chronometers must have been incorrect, or that his observations must have been otherwise faulty, as it is not conceivable that any current could have carried him so far as 30 miles to the westward in so short a period of time with the courses he appears to have been steering.

"It would be unjust to Captain Baynton not to notice the high character given of him by all the witnesses, and the estimation in which he has been held by the directors and manager of the company. But the great risk of life and the immense value of the property which is placed in danger by want of due caution, call for the utmost strictness in judging of the cause of loss.

"The circumstances of this case, and of many of a similar nature within a short period, lead me to suppose that the desire to make rapid voyages is gradually supplanting the proper caution which ought to be observed by shipmasters. This is a natural effect of the general use of steam at sea, and the great improvements, as far as sailing is concerned, in the construction of ships. Unless, therefore, care be taken to keep this desire within bounds, it may in time create the impression in the minds of seamen that their first duty is to regard, not the safety of the ship, but the quickness of the passage.

"Your lordships will observe that strong opinions are expressed by many of the witnesses as to the absolute necessity of a light for this channel. There is no doubt that the want of a light to guide ships through the dangerous channel has been the cause of much loss of property, and that the Paramatta would, in all probability, have been saved by a light on Sombrero.

"The certificate of Captain Baynton is sent with this report.—I have the honour to be, my lords,

"Your lordships' obedient servant,

"JAMES TRAILL.

"To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, &c., &c."

"Board of Trade, Dec. 27, 1859.

"My Lords,—I quite agree with every word of the above report, which is a very valuable one, as it points out so strongly the increasing rashness of men in command of steamers.

"We have never had a report that more decidedly condemned the captain, or that was more free from any mitigatory circumstances. The evidence of all the captains of the company, with the exception of the examiner, is decidedly against the captain of the Paramatta, and fully justifies the strong report. Mr. Street's evidence is extraordinary, and I think most discreditable to him.

"We cannot do less than suspend the certificate of Captain Baynton for twelve months.—I am, &c.,

"G. H. SULLIVAN.

"To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, &c., &c."

"Board of Trade, Dec. 28, 1859.

Sir,—I am directed by my lords the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of the report, dated the 19th instant, of the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the steam ship Paramatta.

"My lords desire me to inform you that as you report that the loss of the vessel was owing to the default of Captain Paynton, her commander, they have directed that his certificate be suspended for twelve months.

"The suggestion in your report as to the desirability of a light in Sombrero Channel will receive attention.

"My lords further desire me to thank you for the pains bestowed on this inquiry.—I am &c.,

"W. H. WALKER.

"James Traill, Esq."

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT AND ROBBERY AT LEEDS.—At the Leeds Courthouse, on Wednesday, Matthewman and the two women, Martha Bates and Theresa Watson, were again placed in the dock, charged with assaulting and robbing Mr. James Trafford, silk manufacturer, Leek, Staffordshire, in Nelson-street, under the circumstances already reported. Evidence was called to prove an *alibi* in favour of the prisoner Sam Matthewman. His father, Walter Matthewman, and other fellow-workmen with him at the shop of Messrs. Burnley and Nichols, machine makers, Victoria Road, all swore positively that "Sam" was at work in the shop at the time the assault was committed, and that he did not leave work until half-past eight o'clock, when a woman came to fetch him.—Mr. Bowman, tailor, Vicar-lane, proved that on the morning after the robbery the three prisoners, Mathewman, Watson, and Bates, and the man Kellett, in whose house they lodged, came to his shop; Matthewman bought a new suit of clothes, and the woman Watson paid for them with two sovereigns; and Kellett bought a new waistcoat. Matthewman was then carrying a pair of new boots, and these he put on his feet in the shop.—Mr. Griffiths, hatter, Kirkgate, also proved that Bates and Watson visited his establishment the morning after the robbery, and purchased two new ladies' hats, for which they paid 15s.—Mrs. Anderson, who lives in Nelson-street, and immediately opposite to Kellett's house (where the prisoners lodge), deposed that as soon as she heard the cry of "Murder," she looked out, and saw Trafford on the ground, and the two females, Watson and Bates, standing at Kellett's door. Mr. Trafford groaned out that "he was a murdered man;" to which Bates replied, "You cannot be murdered if you can talk." Trafford then went to Kellett's door, and asked the female prisoners to allow him to go in, but they refused, saying "he would say he had been robbed there when he became sober." Trafford then stumbled down the street in the way already described by other witnesses.—The Magistrates, after a brief consultation, said—We have given our serious attention to this case in consequence of the evidence which you, Matthewman, have brought to bear, and we are disposed to attach some weight to it, although there is ground for suspicion against you, and you are amenable to any further evidence that may turn up. You, Matthewman, will, therefore, be discharged. As for the two women, we shall remand them for a week.—Matthewman, as he was leaving the dock, said, "I never saw the man (Mr. Trafford) in my life before."—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE TRAGEDY NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—The full particulars of this horrible event transpired at the coroner's inquisition, held upon the body on Tuesday evening. It appeared from the evidence of William Weston that he and the deceased were walking across Nottingham-park on Monday night, about 11 o'clock, and were overtaken by two men,—Herbert and Alfred Slack. The two latter, without provocation, commenced an assault. The elder Slack, who was the taller of the two, pushed witness down. Witness did not know then who the men were. After the assault Slack said he would give witness 10s to make it up, and hoped from that time they would become friends. The taller of the two men took witness' arm, and they both walked across the park together. Deceased walked by witness's side in company with the other men, and they all went pleasantly together. They had no angry words. When they got to Mr. Bertram's shop, in the village of New Lenton, the elder Slack called his brother a little back, and whispered something to him, but witness could not understand what transpired between them. Witness and the deceased stood still while they whispered, and afterwards Slack took his arm again, and the younger brother ran first. When they arrived at Mr. Henson's shop witness observed the younger Slack coming towards them. The two Slacks lived in the village, and witness supposed he was returning from home. Witness saw nothing in his hand at that time. When the younger brother came up the elder Slack drew his arm out of witness', and said he was going to pay witness the 10s. He then knocked witness down with his fist, and kicked him several times while on the ground. The deceased came to pick witness up. Neither witness nor the deceased had during the time struck any blow. While deceased was picking witness up the former was stabbed by the tall man. Witness could not see with what instrument the wound was inflicted, as it was dark and a little foggy. While the deceased was stooping down the tall man took a dagger in his hand, and struck the deceased with it. Deceased was at witness' head, raising him up at the time. He could hardly say which hand the weapon was in, but he believed it was in the right hand. The deceased received the blow in his left breast. Witness was picked up by a woman, and then for the first time he saw blood. After deceased had been stabbed he dropped down by some palings, and exclaimed, "I'm done, I'm done!" He stood up two or three seconds, staggered back, and then fell. He never spoke afterwards. It was not five minutes from the time witness was knocked down to the time deceased was stabbed. The two men went away directly; they did not stop to render any assistance whatever. Several people came up afterwards, and the deceased was carried home on a chair, bleeding profusely at the time. Witness would swear that during the whole of the time neither he nor the deceased gave any provocation. After the examination of other witnesses the inquiry was adjourned until Friday morning. The greatest excitement prevails in the village, and it was not deemed prudent to bring the prisoners publicly to the inquest. They were taken before the county magistrates on Wednesday, on the charge of wilful murder. Mr. Brown appeared for the prisoners, and asked to have a private interview with them. The bench, however, would only consent to an interview in the presence of Superintendent Palethorpe. He again pressed for a stricter private interview, but the Bench refused it. Mr. Coroner Swann made application to the bench for the two prisoners to be present at the adjourned inquest on Friday. This was also declined. They were then formally remanded until Saturday.—*Times.*

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Ardle was brought up on remand, charged with having stolen a coat and shirt from a boat lying in Dolphin's Barn Harbour, the property of Edward Connor. The prisoner was identified as the person who pawned the articles, which were also sworn to by the complainant to be his property.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed to prison for a month, with hard labour.

COLLEGE-STREET—YESTERDAY.

ROBBERY.—A journeyman hairdresser, named Farrell, was fined one pound, Irish, or 14 days' imprisonment, on a charge of having stolen a gold breastpin, the property of Mr. John Joseph Hickey. The robbery was alleged to have taken place while he was engaged in cutting Mr. Hickey's hair.

ASSAULT.—An individual named John Long, was charged by Police-constable John Maher, 48 B, for being drunk and disorderly on Thursday evening, at Townsend-street. When told to move on, he threatened to smash the windows of the Mission House, and knocked off the constable's hat and kicked it.—He was sentenced to be imprisoned for one week.

CAUTION TO CARMEN.—A carman, named Hagan, was fined ten shillings, and his licence suspended for two months' for having demanded more than his legal fare. He was employed by a gentleman, named Archer, to drive him from the Dreghela terminus to Dame-street, for which he demanded 1s. 4d., the legal fare being but eightpence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.—Elisha Lynch and Ann Cornwall were brought up on remand, in custody of Police-constable 110 C, charged with having in their possession two glass baskets, taken from a house on the North-wall, on Wednesday last, and for which they could not satisfactorily account.—They were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment each.

STEALING.—Mary Ann Jameson was brought up on remand also, by Police-constable 130 C, charged with stealing a cloth cape from Ann Maginnis, on the night of the 21st instant.—She was sent for trial to the city sessions.

DUBLIN MARKETS.

(From Perkins and Robinson's Circular.)—As usual, on the Thursday after Christmas, the show of stock to-day was small, quite enough, however, for the requirement of both home consumers and exporters. No alteration to note in the value of beef and mutton of good quality—inferior difficult to dispose of, and a few sheep remain unsold. A good supply of veal, prices about the same as last week. Wool—An inquiry for wool at 25s for hog; 24s 6d mixed parcels. Prime heifer and bullock beef 60s to 63s per cwt.; second-rate and coarse beasts, 55s to 58s per do; best wedder mutton 6d to 6½d per lb; inferior and ewe 5d to 6d per lb; veal 7d to 8d per lb.

PROVISIONS.—The Spitalfield market on Wednesday was quite a holiday one. No change in hams, bacon, or checks; lard quoted 60s to 66s, say 1s dearer.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, KEVIN-STREET.—Bacon, 58s to 62s; hams, 56s to 60s 6d; checks, 42s to 45s per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 14d per lb; firkins, 93s 4d to 112s. Poultry—Turkeys, 4s to 9s; geese, 2s 6d to 4s each; crammed fowl, 4s to 6s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s. 6d; rabbits, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per pair.

EGG AND BUTTER MARKET, LITTLE GREEN.—Eggs, hens, 9s 6d per 121 (wholesale); hens, 10s 6d per ditto (retail); cool butter, 9d to 14d per lb; firkins, 84s to 122s per cwt.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET—Firkin butter, first quality, 116s; second quality, 110s; third quality, 102s per cwt. Cool butter, 11d to 14d per lb.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, 4s 9d, 5s, to 5s 9d per cwt; straw, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per ditto.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Downs, 2s 3d to 4s per cwt; Kemps, 4s, 5s to 5s 6d per do; turnips, 15s per ton; mangel, 16s to 16s per ditto.

BREAD.—First quality, 7½d; second, ditto, 6½d; third, ditto, 6d per 4lbs.

WOOL.—We sold a large quantity of wool by auction this day, for which we realised the following prices:—All heggets 26s, mixed parcels 25s, ewe and weather 24s to 24s 9d per stone. The foregoing quotations are for first-class parcels; inferior qualities in proportion; skin 18s 6d—Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

COALS.—Furnace, 13s to 14s; house, 15s, 16s, to 17s per ton.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY OFFICE.—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 29th December, 15s per ton. At Dublin market 24 Whitehaven vessels, and two at Kingstown.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was a small supply of wheat and oats, and an increased one of barley, at our Corn Exchange to-day. The market was brisk for the two former, rather dull for the latter; but there was no quotable alteration in the currencies of Tuesday.

White Wheat,	28s 0d to 32s 0d	Oats black	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto,	27s 6d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal,	12s 0d to 15s 6d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Bakers' flour,	16s 0d to 19s 0d
Barley,	16s 6d to 21s 0d	Rapeseed,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian corn per	480lbs 31s 0d to 33s 0d
Oats, old	00s 0d to 00s 0d		
Oats,	12s 0d to 14s 0d		

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of Corn Table.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 30.

			From s. d.	to s. d.	Average s. d.
755 Wheat,	per barrel	20 stone	27 0	31 0	28 6
2548 Oats	do.	14 stone	15 0	15 6	14 0
— Bere	do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
1620 Barley	do.	16 stone	18 6	21 6	18 9
— Rape	do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	0 0
268½ Oatmeal,	cwt	8 stone	13 3	14 9	14 3

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—Dec. 24.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ...	43 5	Oats	21 1	Beans ...	39 11
Barley ...	34 9	Rye	28 10	Peas ...	37 6

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ...	43 10	Oats	21 9	Beans ...	40 11
Barley ...	35 8	Rye	39 11	Peas ...	38 10

Duty one shilling.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1859. £ s. d.	1858. £ s. d.
Belfast & County Down, Dec. 25	558 17 4 ...	421 6 9
Belfast & Ballymena, Dec. 24	1249 8 0 ...	1156 2 9
Ballymena & Portrush, Dec. 24	249 8 2 ...	252 10 6
Cork & Bandon, Dec. 24	295 4 4 ...	263 5 5
Cork, Blackrock & Passage, Dec. 24	213 12 0 ...	248 8 0
Dublin & Wicklow, Dec. 24	1267 13 2 ...	1290 19 2
Dublin & Drogheda, Dec. 25	1758 1 0 ...	1510 8 0
Dublin & Belfast Junc. Dec. 25	1314 1 0 ...	1258 12 0
Dundalk & Enniskillen, Dec. 25	635 16 0 ...	517 12 0
Gt. Southern & Western, Dec. 24	7281 8 0 ...	6459 19 6
Irish South Eastern, Dec. 24	243 1 0 ...	226 11 5
Killarney Junction, Dec. 24	409 7 0 ...	519 1 0
Limerick & Ennis, Dec. 24	158 10 7 ...	...
Londonderry & Enniskillen, Dec. 24	840 8 4 ...	717 0 1
Limerick & Foynes, Dec. 24	113 1 7 ...	96 5 8
Midland Great Western, Dec. 25	3795 15 3 ...	3382 13 1
Tralee & Killarney, Dec. 24	141 0 0 ...	...
Ulster, Dec. 25	1730 5 2 ...	1714 16 8
Waterford & Tramore, Dec. 24	80 19 0 ...	82 14 0
Waterford and Limerick, Dec. 24	1115 0 2 ...	905 6 11

THE TRADE OF FRANCE.—The wants of home consumption still continue to keep the manufacturers of Paris employed, but as regards export business extreme prudence and reserve are still observed. With the exception of England, for which country some rather considerable orders have been received, the purchases for abroad are without importance. Little or nothing has been doing for America during the last few months, and in the north of Europe, in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, the situation of commercial affairs is such, that a few orders which had been given have since been countermanded. The manufacturers at Rouen and Mulhausen, having run their stocks very low, now readily sell as fast as they can make, and in both places better prices have been obtained both for calicoes and for cotton twists. At Lyons the manufacturers have still orders to work on, but nothing like a general activity prevails. The cotton market at Havre during the present week has been animated, and a large amount of business has been transacted, buyers having come forward freely, expecting from the last account received from America that they will have to pay higher prices. The raw and refined sugar market in Paris has been quiet, but the little business done has been at a slight improvement in prices.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE MERSEY.—At length both sides of the Mersey are connected by a telegraphic cable, which was laid on Wednesday morning, at daylight, by Mr. John Gisborne, electrician to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The cable was taken on board one of the Birkenhead and Tranmere steamers, and laid from Woodside Ferry to the George's Pierhead. The operation was quite successful, and during the day several messages were transmitted both ways. At present, a small wooden hut adjoining the Woodside Ferry premises serves as an office to receive and to despatch messages, and the old guardhouse on the George's Pierhead, close to the south bridge of the landing-stage, is appropriated for a similar purpose on this side. The propriety of having a submarine telegraph across the Mersey has been frequently mooted; and doubtless the late severe fogs have had the effect of determining the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to carry out a project which must prove invaluable to the dock estate, as well as be of great service to the public, especially to the residents of Cheshire during the prevalence of fogs, when it may be considered dangerous to cross the river in the steamers.—"Liverpool Mercury."

LOCH KATRINE IN AT LAST.—We have much pleasure in stating that the stores of Loch Katrine are at length being supplied to the city. After having completed the necessary adjustment and repairs upon the main pipe leading from Mugdock Reservoir, the water was yesterday, in presence of the Lord Provost, Mr. Hannan (the convener of the committee), and other gentlemen, turned into part of the city for permanent supply. The section thus supplied includes Partick, the Dumbarton Road, and streets leading right and left, the West end of Sauchiehall-street, the West End Park, and the Crescents. The remainder of the city will be attended to without delay. It is to be laid out in from ten to thirteen districts or sections, which will be taken up seriatim, and, allowing two or three days to test and adjust the pipes in each, the whole city will be in the receipt of permanent supply from Loch Katrine in about a month. Yesterday, there was a depth of 16 feet of water in the Mugdock Reservoir, and the stores in the parent Loch are so abundant that it can be filled whenever it is deemed necessary.—"Glasgow Herald."

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

[THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:]

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, writing Nov. 24th, says, Sir Hope Grant had arrived in Calcutta to organise the Indian expedition to China. It is not to exceed 13,000 men, and probably 10,000 of these will be Sikhs. The 27th, 53rd, 16th, 76th, and 99th Regiments, with the 1st and 2nd Bengal Europeans, have been ordered for service in China. Two batteries of artillery are also to be despatched, and all the Royal Engineers available. There is talk also of sending a regiment from Bombay, probably the 3rd Europeans. No appointments have yet been made in the Staff. The great difficulty will be the means of carriage. Steamers cannot ascend the Peiho further than Tien-Tsin, and from thence to Pekin there is 100 miles to be traversed by land. Efforts were to be made to send draught cattle from India. The war is not popular in India, and even the army would have preferred to see reorganisation preceding a new campaign. There is also an idea that the difficulty is underrated in England. We have Tartars, not Chinese, to meet this time, and nobody knows in what numbers. Any attack on Pekin will demand a large siege train; its walls, though old, from their thickness, are almost as impregnable to shot as their earthworks, with a deep canal or moat in front, and a picked army behind them.

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.

The *Post* has received the following despatch:—

"PARIS, DEC. 29.—There does not appear to be any truth in the rumour that the Pope's Nuncio had